

L. XXVI.

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II







E L E G A N T
MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS
F O R
VARIOUS DISORDERS;

AMONG WHICH ARE, FOR

Inflammations	Fevers in General
Convulsions	Rheumatism
Relaxed Solids	Small Pox
Scurvy	Measles
Nervous Complaints	Head Ach
Piles	Palsy
Stone	Asthma
Lues Venerea	Consumption
Hooping Cough	Diseases of Women
Scrophulous Affections	— of the Skin, &c.

Translated from the *L A T I N* of the late

DR. HUGH SMITH.

To which is prefixed,

A S K E T C H O F H I S L I F E.

Omnes homines artem medicam nosse oportet:—Sapientiae cognitionem medicinae sororem ac contubernalem esse puto.

HIPPOCRATE

THE SECOND EDITION.

L O N D O N :

Printed by J. S. BARR, No, 14, BRYDGES-STREET,
COVENT-GARDEN, 1796.



S K E T C H
OF THE
L I F E
OF
DR. HUGH SMITH,

DR. HUGH SMITH received his first instructions in the medical art under his father, an eminent surgeon and apothecary, at Hemel Hempstead, in Hertfordshire, from whence he went to Edinburgh, where he concluded his studies, and took up his degrees.

His outset as a practitioner commenced in the county of Essex, where the Intermittent Fever, so prevalent in the marshy parts of that county, was the principal object of his attention ; but he soon afterwards came to the metropolis, and fixed his residence in Mincing-lane, where, in the year 1759, he

A 2 published

published a very ingenious "*Essay on the Blood, with Reflections on Venesection*;" and he presently became distinguished among the most eminent of the City Physicians, though his fame was certainly not established till, by a bold push, he launched his *carriage*; and instead of losing two or three hundred a year, as had hitherto been the case, notwithstanding his popularity, he found himself in possession of a practice that brought him in upwards of 500l. per annum.

In the year 1760 (as we are informed by his friend, Dr. HAWES) Dr. SMITH commenced a Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Physic, which was attended with every possible degree of success; and in the space of three years rose into such estimation that the pupils of St. George's Hospital, in conjunction with many medical gentlemen, respectfully intreated the Doctor to deliver his course at the west end of the town. The request he complied with, and was very numerously attended, at the Piazza Coffee-house, Covent-garden, for several years.

For the instruction and advantage of his pupils, the Lecturer published his TEXT-BOOK (which is now first given to the public in an *English* dress), under the title of "*Medicamentorum Formulæ ad varias medendi intentiones*"

tiones concinnatae." This performance was well received, and had a very extensive sale.

About the year 1765 Dr. SMITH was unanimously chosen Physician to the Middlesex Hospital, and retained that situation for many years.

In the year 1770, though in the height of his public practice, he was elected an Alderman of Tower Ward; but probably from the incompatibility of civic duties, with the continual call of professional employment, he very soon resigned his gown, and gave to Physic his undivided labours. Much about the period of this resignation he also quitted the interior part of the city, and became an inhabitant of Bridge-street, Black-friars, giving up a portion of his time to home practice, of which perhaps no physician ever had so great a share.—And here he did what perhaps few physicians in his great practice would have done,—he set apart two days for the poor in each week. To the *very* poor, he prescribed *gratis*; from those of middling circumstances, he would never accept more than half-a-guinea; yet so numerous were the applicants for his advice, that he has received *fifty* guineas in a day from those half guinea patients. From the inferior clergy—from subaltern officers—and from public performers—he made it a

rule never to take a fee; and he has often been known to give pecuniary aid as well as advice.

About ten years ago, Dr. SMITH was in the habit of frequently retiring to a country residence which he had purchased at STREATHAM; but the unceasing applications of the neighbourhood for his medical assistance entirely frustrated his intentions of enjoying the rural retirement.

Soon after the Doctor's settling in London he had married a woman of fortune, by whom he had one son, who arrived to the age of manhood; but whose death, during his residence at Streatham, was one of the severest afflictions Dr. SMITH ever sustained, and so greatly affected his spirits, that he determined to leave that place, and retire to Stratford. His house at Blackfriars was also disposed of. He had, indeed, after many years passed in unceasing attention to his profession, found it necessary to relax from labour, and live in hopes, that by denying himself to business two days in the week, his health would have recovered; but his constitution was too far gone, and a total abdication from labour became indispensable.

To his last moments his house was the mansion of hospitality, and he was constantly visited by those who valued him and respected his worth; yet the consciousness of his decay created painful sensations, that were a considerable drawback upon the enjoyments of his friends; however he looked on death with firmness and placidity, and his last moments did not disgrace his fortitude; and so sensible was he of his approaching dissolution, that some little time before it took place, he observed to a lady, who consulted him on a pulmonary disorder, “Madam, I am affected in the same manner as yourself, but my case is *mortal*! you, with care, may recover.” He died on the 26th of December, 1790, equally loved and lamented.

The foregoing biographical remarks were judged necessary to precede a translation of Dr. SMITH’S FORMULÆ with a view to render it more generally useful, as well to the public as to professional men. The mode of giving medical prescriptions entirely in Latin, but which has been so humanely and spiritedly broken through by Dr. BUCHAN, is really a burlesque upon the common sense of mankind. Physicians may indeed be able to *scrawl* a Latin prescription (and to preserve the mystery of their profession they often do scrawl in a most unintelligible manner), yet
we

we experimentally know that apothecaries and their apprentices are not always able to develope these learned enigmas ; and hence the most valuable lives may be left at the mercy of a giddy or an ignorant boy. In the following prescriptions, the doses, instead of being expressed in *mystical* characters, are all given in words at length, and the most scrupulous regard has been paid to correctness.

OCTOBER,

1793,

ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE

SECOND EDITION.

THE same attention which was bestowed on the First Edition of this work, to render it correct and useful, has been equally exerted in the conduct of this, by diligently comparing the Recipes with the Latin text, and the doses with the London Dispensatory.

As an assistance, especially to families, the leading symptoms of disorders have been carefully selected from the most respectable medical writers, and are prefixed to each disease. An addition that will be found of great utility, where it is of consequence to discriminate the prognostics of complaints, in many circumstances perhaps similar.

With

With these improvements, the publisher scruples not to recommend the work to general notice, as an efficacious and elegant set of prescriptions for the general disorders of the human frame, drawn from the actual experience of a gentleman of true medical genius, and a practice uncommonly extensive,—for such was the late Dr.
HUGH SMITH.

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F O R M U L Æ

MEDICAMENTORUM.

Of INFLAMMATION *and* INFLAMMATORY
AFFECTIONS *in general.*

S Y M P T O M S.

INFLAMMATION *of the* STOMACH.—It is attended with a fixed pain and burning heat in the stomach; great restlessness and anxieties; a small, quick, and hard pulse; vomiting, or at least a nausea and sickness; excessive thirst, coldness of the extremities, difficulty of breathing, cold clammy sweats, and sometimes convulsions and fainting fits; the stomach is swelled, and often feels hard to the touch: one of the most certain signs of this disease, is the sense of pain, which the patient feels upon taking any kind of food or drink, especially if it be either too hot or too cold.

B

When

When the patient vomits every thing he eats or drinks, is extremely restless, has a hiccup, with an intermitting pulse, and frequent fainting fits, the danger is very great.

Of the INTESTINES.—The symptoms here are nearly the same as in the foregoing disease; only the pain, if possible, is more acute, and is situated lower; the vomiting is likewise more violent, and sometimes even the excrements, together with clysters, are discharged by the mouth; the patient is continually belching up wind, and has often an obstruction of urine, while the pain shifts, and the vomiting only returns at certain intervals; and while the clysters pass downwards, there is ground for hope; but when the clysters and fœces are vomited, and the patient is exceeding weak, with a low fluttering pulse, a pale countenance, and a disagreeable or stinking breath, there is great reason to fear the consequences will prove fatal. Clammy sweats, black fœtid stools, with a small intermitting pulse, and a total cessation of pain, are signs of a mortification already begun, and of approaching death.

INFLAMMATION *of the* LIVER.—This disease is known by a painful tension of the right
side

side under the false ribs, attended with some degree of fever, a sense of weight, or fulness of the parts, difficulty of breathing, loathing of food, great thirst, with a pale and yellowish colour of the skin and eyes. The symptoms here are various, according to the degree of inflammation, and likewise according to the particular part of the liver where the inflammation happens; sometimes the pain is so very inconsiderable, that an inflammation is not so much as expected; but when it happens in the upper, or convex part of the liver, the pain is more acute, the pulse quicker, and the patient is often troubled with a dry cough, a hiccup, and a pain extending to the shoulder, with difficulty of lying on the left side.—This disease may be distinguished from the pleurisy by the pain being less violent, seated under the false ribs, the pulse not so hard, and by the difficulty of lying on the left side. It may be distinguished from the hysteric and hypochondriac disorders, by the degree of fever with which it is always attended.

INFLAMMATION of the KIDNEYS.—There is a sharp pain about the region of the kidneys, with some degree of fever, and a stupor or dull pain in the thigh of the affected side, the urine is at first clear, and

afterwards of a reddish colour ; but in the worst kind of the disease it generally continues pale, is passed with difficulty, and commonly in small quantities at a time ; the patient feels great uneasiness when he endeavours to walk or sit upright, he lies with most ease on the affected side, and has generally a nausea and vomiting, resembling that which happens in the cholic.— This disease, however, must be distinguished from the cholic by the pain being seated farther back, and by the difficulty of passing urine with which it is constantly attended.

Of the BLADDER.—Is known by an acute pain towards the bottom of the belly, and difficulty of passing the urine, with some degree of fever, a constant inclination to go to stool, and a perpetual desire to make water.

IN the beginning of a febrile inflammatory disease, the pulse is quickened, and soon becomes full, tense, and hard beyond its natural state ; an evident indication of the increased velocity of the blood's motion, and of the *vis vitæ* being enforced beyond its due bounds.

This

This can only happen from an irritation, more or less general, of the fibrillæ of the vessels, and brought on by some cause acting as a stimulus.

The causes may be aptly divided into external and internal.

The external or mechanical causes are various, such as wounds, bruises, a thorn, or any foreign substance pushed into and lodged in the flesh, and the like.

But as Inflammatory diseases oftentimes attack the animal machine, when not only no such external causes appear, but also when no such particular similar causes can be assigned, or even supposed to happen to the internal parts, we are therefore obliged to have recourse to a deeper research, in order to explore a cause both sufficiently general and adequate to such effects: and this general cause is perhaps no other than an obstructed perspiration, or a stoppage of the cutaneous excretion by cold, which generally proves the occasional cause of our internal inflammatory, and other acute febrile complaints.

Every inflammation must either be terminated by Resolution, Suppuration, or Gangrene.—Of these, Resolution is by much the most eligible and desirable event, and ought by all means to be promoted; especially if it should happen in an internal part, or any of the viscera.

To procure this desirable termination by Resolution, our first attempt must be, to reduce the febrile impetus to proper bounds, and to remove, or at least to diminish, the cause of the disease, and abate the increased oscillatory contractions of the vessels; to effect which, blood-letting, especially in the beginning, is one of the most powerful means, and must be repeated according to the urgency of the symptoms, and violence of the fever.

Afterwards, to promote the Excretions, the Reguline preparations will prove highly beneficial, and claim the preference to all other medicines. It will be best to give them in such doses as will gently puke the patient, and repeat them at the distance of twelve or sixteen hours, for once, twice, or at most three times.

No. 1. Take Emetic Tartar, from one grain
to one grain and a half;
Calx of Antimony, half a scruple.
Make a powder.

Or, Take Nitrated Calx of Antimony, half
a scruple to half a drachm;
Coralline Mercury, one grain.

In

In the intermediate time,

No. 2. Salt of Wormwood, one scruple;
 Lemon Juice, half an ounce;
 Pure Water, one ounce;
 Spirituous Alexiterial Water;
 Syrup of Saffron;—each one drachm.
 Mix for a draught, to be taken every six hours.

Add, as occasion may make necessary,
 Nitre, half a scruple to a scruple;
 Or, Dulcified Spirits of Nitre, half a drachm to
 a drachm;
 Or, Ipecacuanha Wine, from twenty to
 sixty drops.

If the patient should be costive, and the
 belly should not be opened by the above, it
 will be necessary to procure a stool, either
 by an emollient laxative glyster, or an ecco-
 protic purgative.

No. 3. Take common Decoction, eight
 ounces;
 Lenitive Electuary, and
 Oil of Olives—each one ounce;
 Antimonial Wine, two drachms.
 Mix for a glyster.

Or, Warm Water, half a pint;
 Soft Soap, half an ounce.

No.

No. 4. Glauber's Purging Salt, from fix
drachms to one ounce ;

Manna, half an ounce ; dissolve in

Pure Water, two ounces and a half ;

Add Tincture of Cardamoms, one
drachm.

Mix for a draught.

Or, Soluble Tartar, three drachms ;

Manna, half an ounce ; dissolve in

Pure Water, two ounces and a half ; add

Spirituos Cinnamon-Water, one drachm ;

Mix for a draught.

Or, Infusion of Sena with Lemon, two ounces
and a half ;

Manna, three drachms.

Dissolve, for a draught.

Or, Common Emulsion, one pint ;

Manna, one ounce ;

Soluble Tartar, three drachms ;

Dulcified Spirit of Nitre, one drachm ;

Make an opozem ; of which four ounces
are to be taken every hour, or every two
hours, until it operates sufficiently as a pur-
gative.

When the pulse is lowered by the evacua-
tions, the Salt of Hartshorn may be given to
advantage, in doses of fifteen grains, or a
scruple,

scruple, either in the saline draught, No. 2, or joined with a solution of Sperma Cæt, which tends to blunt its acrimony, and render it more palatable. Towards the end of the disease, if the pulse should flag, the free use of blisters will be adviseable, and the antiphlogistic, or cool regimen must be changed for the warm cordials. To the Salt of Hartshorn may be added the Confect. Cardiac, Castor, Contrayerva, Camphor, Saffron, and the like (see Nervous Fever), as the indications will now consist in supporting the powers of nature, and exciting the vis vitæ, in order to bring about the coction and expulsion of the febrile Fomes.

Topical applications, such as fomentations, cataplasms, liniments, and the like, will become useful in relaxing the tension, and abating the increased oscillatory contractions of the vessels.

No. 5. Camomile Flowers,

Heads of White Poppies, bruised,—each
two ounces;

Pure Water, two quarts;

Let it simmer gently, then strain, and apply warm as a fomentation.

Cataplasms of Bread and Milk, with Oil of Roses, or Ointment of Elder, may be applied

plied to the part, and renewed morning and evening ; or the following may be substituted :

No. 6. French Barley, one ounce ;

Lintseed, two drachms ;

Mix these with six or eight ounces of Milk to a proper consistence, adding as much as may be necessary of Elder Ointment.

No. 7. Oil of Almonds,

Spirit of Sal Armoniac,—each one ounce ;
And mix for a liniment.

Or, Oil of Almonds, and

Simple Ointment,—each one ounce ;

Camphor, one drachm ;

Diffolve, and make a liniment.

To recruit the strength of the patient, the remedies to be proposed for the cure of weakened and relaxed solids will be advisable.

 CONVULSIONS *and* SPASMS.

SYMPTOMS.

Convulsions are for the most part rather the symptoms and effects of some other maladies! especially the small pox, measles, and teething in children, than attended by any certain prognostics indicative of their approach. Experience and observation may indeed enable us to form some opinion of an approaching spasm; but the effect is generally so sudden as to afford little room for judgement, and equally to preclude any means of prevention. The most obvious appearances are a distortion of the features, startings, twitchings, and contractions, attended with blackness about the mouth and eyes. In children, a cough, vomiting, and purging are frequent attendants on convulsions, with an almost constant sleepiness between the fits.

AN involuntary or morbid contraction of any muscle, or muscular part, is called a convulsion.

This

This can only happen from an increased and irregular determination of the nervous influence into the muscles of the affected parts, which is owing either to an irritation in the encephalon itself, or upon some other part of the nervous system; also to passions of the mind; to inanition, or an emptiness of the vessels from profuse evacuations; or to a weakness and laxity of the nervous and muscular systems.

Spasmodic complaints are sometimes attended with pain, at others not. In painful spasms, Opiates claim the first place, and should be given in large and frequently repeated doses.

No. 8. Confection of Pauline, half a drachm;
Castor, Musk,—each half a scruple;
Syrup of Saffron, sufficient to make a bolus.
To be taken every six hours, or as occasion may prescribe.

Or a grain, or two, or, in some cases, even three, of Opium may be given at a dose, and repeated as often as necessary. Glysters made of broth, or the like, with two or three drachms of the Tinct. Thebaic. will sometimes be highly useful. Blisters and sinapisms are often serviceable, more especially in such convulsive complaints as are not attended with great pain; in which case likewise the
with

foetids and antispasmodies may be used to advantage,

Affasœtida may be given from half a scruple to a scruple.

Ammoniac, a scruple to half a drachm ;

Castor, half a scruple to two scruples ;

Camphor, five grains to a scruple ;

Musk, half a scruple to half a drachm ;

Oleum Animale, six to fifteen drops ;

Volatile Salts, half a scruple to a scruple ;

Salt and Oil of Amber, ditto ;

Valerian, one to two drachms ;

Strengtheners and Bracers, the Bark and Steel.

In general if we can remove the cause the effect will cease.

WEAKENED and RELAXED SOLIDS.

S Y M P T O M S.

THIS disorder is distinguished by a general lassitude and indisposition towards any kind of exertion ; by weakness of digestion ; the complexion becoming pale, or rather cadaverous, and the fleshy and muscular parts, not only wasting, but also becoming

C

loose

loose and flabby, in opposition to that firmness and elasticity which characterize health. This complaint exhibits many symptoms similar to those of a consumption, in which it frequently terminates.

THE causes of relaxed solids, or a weakened habit of body, may be comprehended under five classes, and will either depend upon,

First, A defect in nutrition, either from improper food, or an insufficient quantity thereof, or upon an inertia and weakness of the digestive powers.

Secondly, A languid circulation, or too weak an application of the parts of one fibre to another, from a defect of muscular motion.

Thirdly, Great and profuse discharges, either by spontaneous or accidental, or artificial evacuations, and this either of the blood itself, or any of the excretions preternaturally increased.

Fourthly, Passions of the mind, or too close an attention to any particular object, especially if joined with a sedentary inactive life : Or,

Fifthly, An over distraction or distension of the fibres and solids of any part of the body,

so that they are not again able to recover their tone.

The cure may likewise be comprised under five heads, and may be attempted,

First, By diet.

Secondly, By exercise of body.

Thirdly, By bracing and strengthening medicines, the austere and astringent vegetables and minerals.

Fourthly, By topical applications, the cold bath, the proper application of bandages, and the like.

Fifthly, By lessening or removing the distracting or distending cause.

A proper Diet for debilitated and weakened people may be prepared from Milk, Eggs, decoctions of Bread, Jellies, Broths, and the like.

The White and Yolk of a new laid Egg, well beat together, may be diluted with half a pint of Milk, seasoned with Spice and sweetened with Sugar to the taste of the patient.

Panadas prepared from Bread, Biscuit, or Dutch Rusks, with Sugar and Rhenish Wine, or Lemon or Orange Juice, are agreeable and useful.

The Beef Tea, as it has been called, is a pleasant and proper liquor; may be prepared

as follows :—cut a pound of the lean part of a Buttock of Beef into very thin slices, add to it a quart of water; put it over a quick fire, let it boil five minutes, take off the rising scum, and decant the clear liquor for use.

The bracing, strengthening medicines, which most powerfully conduce, and are best adapted to the cure of a relaxed state of the solids are as follow :

Iron or steel, and its Preparations;

The Vitriolum e Cupro, or Vitriolum Cœruleum of the shops ;

The Peruvian Bark ;

The Cortex Quercus, or Oak Bark ;

Allum ;

The Acid Spirit, or Oil of Vitriol ;

The Terra Japonica ;

The Sanguis Draconis, and most of the Aromatic Bitters;

The Pyrmont, Spa, Bath, Tunbridge, and other Chalybeate Waters.

No. 9: Simple Bitter Infusion, one ounce and a half ;

Steel Wine, half an ounce ;

Compound spirit of Lavender, one drachm ;

Mix these for a draught; to be taken at eleven in the morning and five in the afternoon.

Take

Take Extract of Peruvian Bark, half a drachm ;

Colcothar of Vitrol,

Purified Filings of Steel, — each fifteen grains ;

Aromatic Species, six grains.

Make these into a bolus with Simple Syrup ; to be taken morning and evening.

Take Conserve of Orange-peel, half a drachm ;

Steel Filings, one scruple ;

Zedoary, and Aromatic Species, — each six grains ;

Syrup of Orange-peel, sufficient to make these into a bolus.

To be taken night and morning.

Take Conserve of Sea-Wormwood one ounce ;

Martial Flowers, half an ounce ;

Compound powder of Arum, two drachms.

Make these into an electuary with Syrup of Orange Peel, taking the quantity of a nutmeg night and morning.

Take Salt of Steel, one ounce ; calcine it in an iron vessel, with a flow fire, until it becomes red ; and while it is warm pour on it a pint of Spirits of Wine : let it digest three or four days, then strain for use. The dose, three drachms to half an ounce twice a day.

Take from thirty drops to two drachms of Saturnine Tincture three or four times a day. [This is a medicine of *great efficacy*, but *too powerful* to be rashly ventured on.

No. 10: Roman Vitriol, half a scruple ;
Compound Powder of Amber, three drachms.

Mix them. From half a scruple to a full scruple to be taken three or four times a day.

Take Roman Vitriol, one scruple ;
Spirituos Cinnamon-Water, a pint and a half.

Make a Tincture, of which from three to six drachms may be taken three or four times a day.

No. 11. Peruvian Bark in powder, one ounce ;
Flowers of Balauftines ;
Zedoary ;
Cinnamon, of each one drachm and a half ;
Old Red Port, one pint.

Shake them well together, and when settled strain off the wine. The dose is a wine-glassful three or four times a day.

No. 12, Alum ;
Dragon's Blood,—each twelve grains ;
Rhubarb, five grains.

Make them into a bolus, with Simple Syrup,—Four to be taken every day ; taking
after

after each two or three ounces of Tincture of
Roses.

No. 13. Dulcified Elixir of Vitriol, two
drachms;

Bitter Tincture, six drachms.

Mix.—One or two drachms to be taken
two or three times a day, either in Red Wine,
or in the Medicated Wine, No. 11.

Take Acid Elixir of Vitriol, two drachms;

Japonic Tincture, six drachms.

Mix and take as in the foregoing.

The RICKETS.

S Y M P T O M S.

THIS disorder is known by a flaccid tumour
of the head and face, a flabby loose skin,
a swelling of the belly, and a falling away
of the rest of the other parts, especially of
the muscles; the bones swell, and become
spongy, particularly about the wrists, knees,
and ancles; the spine or back-bone puts
on an unnatural shape; the breast likewise
often becomes deformed, and the bones
of the arms and legs grow crooked: the
jugular

jugular veins and arteries increase, while the rest decrease; the ribs become knotty, and the teeth carious. But all these symptoms vary according to the violence of the disease.

THE Rickets is a disease to which children alone are liable, from the fourth month to about the fifth or sixth year of their age: is owing to laxity, and brought on by the causes which have been assigned as productive of relaxed solids in general.

The indications of cure will consist in strengthening the habit, and restoring to their tone or figure the parts that may have been vitiated or distorted.

As, from the relaxed state of the primæ viæ, a quantity of pituitous humours are for the most part lodged in the stomach and intestines, a few grains of Ipecacuanha, as an emetic, may be administered; and now and then a gentle purge of Rhubarb, with Nutmeg, the Elix. Aloes, the Tinct. Sacra, or some other warm stomachic purgative. But we are principally to depend upon the bracing strengthening regimen, Chalybeates, the Bark, the Cold Bath, and Exercise of the Body. The Chalybeate preparations, No. 9, in proper doses, according to the age of the patient

patient, will be extremely adviseable. Or the Mars Saccharatus of the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, which is an elegant and agreeable form of a chalybeate for children, may be given, from a drachm to two, three or four times every day. The infusion of the Bark, No. 11, with or without the Elixir of Vitriol, will be useful; more particularly if any feverish heat, or heſtical symptoms, should forbid the use of ſteel till their removal.

The DROPSY.

S Y M P T O M S.

THE Dropsy is a preternatural ſwelling of the whole body, or ſome part of it, occaſioned by a collection of watery humour. It is diſtinguiſhed by different names, according to the part affected, as the *anasarca*, or a collection of water under the ſkin; the *ascites*, or a collection of water in the belly; *hydrops pectoris*, or a dropſy of the breaſt; the *hydrocephalus*, or dropſy of the brain, &c.

The *Anasarca* generally begins with a ſwelling of the feet and ancles towards night, which for ſome time diſappears in the morning.

In

In the evening the parts, if pressed with the finger, will pit. The swelling gradually ascends, and occupies the trunk of the body, the arms, and the head. Afterwards the breathing becomes difficult, the urine is in small quantity, and the thirst great; the body is bound, and the perspiration is greatly obstructed. To these succeed torpor, heaviness, a slow wasting fever, and a troublesome cough. This last is generally a fatal symptom, as it shews that the lungs are affected.

In an *ascites*, besides the above symptoms, there is a swelling of the belly, and often a fluctuation, which may be perceived by striking the belly on one side, and laying the palm of the hand on the opposite. This may be distinguished from a tympany by the weight of the swelling, as well as by the fluctuation. When the *Anasarca* and *Ascites* are combined, the case is very dangerous. Even a simple *Ascites* seldom admits of a radical cure. Almost all that can be done is, to let off the water by tapping, which seldom affords more than a temporary relief.

THE indications of cure in a Dropsy will consist in removing the cause of the disease; in evacuating the waters effused in the several

several cavities ; and in preventing a relapse, by strengthening the solids of the body, and guarding against a future collection.

The waters are to be evacuated either by the natural emunctories, or artificial outlets. The natural excretions are those by Vomit, Stools, Urine, and Sweat. The artificial are, by the operations of the Empyema, the Paracentesis, Scarifications, and Blisters.

PROPER FORMS OF EMETICS.

No. 14. Powder of Ipecacuanha, one scruple ;
Emetic Tartar, four grains ;
Mix, and take for a puke.

Or, Antimonial Wine, one ounce and a half ;
Oxymel of Squills, half an ounce.
Mix for an emetic draught.

Or, Powder of Ipecacuanha, half a scruple ;
Yellow Emetic Mercury, five grains.
Make into a bolus with simple Syrup.

A cordial opiate may be administered after the operation of the emetic.

HYDRAGOGUE CATHARTICS.

No. 15. Tincture of Jalap,
 Syrup of Buckthorn,—each fix drachms ;
 Spirituous Cinnamon-water, an ounce and
 a half ;
 Aromatic Tincture one drachm.
 Mix for a draught.

Or, Scammony, half a drachm ;
 Guaiacum, one scruple, dissolved in the
 Yolk of an egg ;

Add, Simple Cinnamon-Water, two ounces ;
 Nutmeg-Water, two drachms ;
 Syrup of Pale Roses, one drachm.
 Mix for a draught.

Or, Elaterium, fix grains ;
 Sugar, half a scruple ;
 Oil of Juniper, three grains ;
 Conserve of Hips, one scruple ;
 Make into a bolus.

Or, Jalap, one scruple ;
 Gamboge, twelve grains ;
 Ginger, half a scruple ;
 Syrup of Buckthorn, sufficient to make into
 a bolus.

The expressed juice of the Yellow Flag
 Iris may be taken in doses from one drachm
 to half an ounce, morning and evening.

It

It may be useful in many cases to subjoin Calomel to the above purgatives, of which fifteen grains may either be given in a bolus over night, or joined with the cathartic.

DIURETIC MEDICINES.

No. 16. Simple Bitter Infusion, one pint;
 Diuretic Salt, one ounce;
 Or, Salt of Tartar, six drachms.
 Dose, four ounces, three or four times a day.

Or, Pure Water, one ounce and a half;
 Volatile Salt of Amber, one scruple;
 Tincture of Cantharides,
 Syrup of Saffron,—each one drachm.
 Mix for a draught, to be taken every six hours.

Or, Ammoniac Milk, one ounce;
 Spirituous Cinnamon-Water, half an ounce;
 Dulcified Spirits of Nitre, three drachms;
 Balsamic Syrup, two drachms and a half.
 Mix for a draught; to be taken every eight hours.

Or, Spirituous Cinnamon-Water, one ounce;
 Vinegar of Squills, two drachms;
 Spirits of Lavendar,
 Syrup of Saffron,—each one drachm.
 Mix for a draught; to be taken thrice a day

Or Powder of Squills, half a scruple ;
Confection of Damocrate, half a drachm ;
Aromatic Species, six grains ;
Syrup of Saffron, sufficient to make into a
bolus
To be taken at bed-time.

Take Filings' of Copper, ten grains ;
Volatile Aromatic Spirit, six drachms.

Mix them till the spirits are sufficiently
tinctured of a blue colour. From twenty
drops to half a drachm may be taken thrice a
day, on an empty stomach, either in Balsamic
Syrup or Honey.

Purified Juice of Artichokes, half a pint ;
Compound Horse-radish Water, two
ounces ;
Dulcified Spirits of Nitre, six drachms.
Take two or three ounces thrice a day.

It is necessary, in Hydropic cases, to join
the stimulating, acrid, and aromatic medi-
cines, with our diuretics ; such are Horse-
radish, Mustard-Seed, Pulv. Ari Comp. and
the like ; in order that the extravasated fluids
may the more readily be absorbed and deter-
mined into the kidneys.

SUDORIFIC MEDICINES.

No. 17. Ipecacuanha in powder, four grains ;
 Extract of Opium, three grains ;
 Purified Sal. Ammoniac, one scruple ;
 Make a bolus with Syrup of Saffron ;—to
 be taken at bed-time, and repeated next
 morning and evening, if necessary.

Emetic Tartar, three grains ;
 Extract of Opium, two grains ;
 Gum Guaiacum, one scruple ;
 Camphor, four grains ;

Make a bolus with Syrup of Saffron, to be
 taken morning and evening.

To strengthen the solids, and prevent a future collection and extravasation of the serous colluvies, the regimen and medicines recommended for the remedy of weakened and relaxed solids, will be highly adviseable, and bid the fairest to answer the intention.

Of the SPONTANEOUS MORBID DEGENERACIES of the FLUIDS.

S Y M P T O M S.

Degeneracies of the fluids too frequently terminate in a *Dysentery*: the symptoms are therefore more fully specified under that head. But whenever Nature deviates from a regular course of evacuation, either as to time or substance, attention must be paid to the probable causes, which are here very accurately defined.

THE fluids and humours of the body, from various causes, may become either acid, glutinous, or putrescent.

An ACID ACRIMONY prevails principally in the primæ viæ, and may derive its origin either from too great a quantity of acescent food, or from a laxity and debility of the stomach and organs of digestion.

It is to be remedied by diet, by the antacid absorbing medicines; and by strengthening the primæ viæ; by which digestion may be hastened, and the aliments prevented from turning sour.

To cut off the acescent fomes, a diet, which is opposite to acidity, prepared of flesh
meats

meats and the alcalescent vegetables, will be expedient and useful.

The acid is to be corrected and weakened, and its ill effects prevented by those remedies which absorb and neutralize acids. Such are the fixed and volatile alcalies, and the testacea.

No. 18. Chalk julep, two ounces;

Tincture of Cinnamon, one drachm.

Mix for a draught.

Prepared Oyfter-Shells,

Sugar,—each two drachms;

Oil of Cinnamon, two drops.

Mix into a powder, of which a drachm may be taken two or three times a day.

If it should be judged necessary to procure a stool at the same time;

Magnesia, two scruples;

Rhubarb, half a scruple;

Aromatic Species, two grains.

Mix into a powder; to be taken morning and evening, or as circumstances may prescribe.

Alkaline Aloetic Wine,

Spirituos Cinnamon Water,—each
six drachms.

Mix them for a draught to be given morning and evening.

But the greatest indication will consist in strengthening the primæ viæ, and hastening digestion, by which the aliments will be more quickly expelled from the stomach, and prevented from becoming sour. The others were only palliative and preventative, but this must prove the radical cure.

If the stomach should be foul, and a sickness or nausea attend, an emetic may be given, and occasionally repeated, of ten or fifteen grains of Ipecacuanha, or a decoction of the Bulbous Roots of the common Daffodil, which is one of the mildest and most efficacious vomitories the Materia Medica affords. The stomach purges, such as the Aloetics and Rhubarb, will likewise be useful. The Tinctura Sacra, the Tincture of Rhubarb, or the Vin. Aloetic. warmed with Spirit of Lavendar, or some other aromatic, may be given to an ounce, either in the morning, or at night at bed time. The Elix. Aloe. may be taken to half an ounce, and the pill Ruffi, or the Aromatic Pill, to fifteen grains, or a scruple. The bracing, strengthening remedies will be likewise adviseable, particularly the Preparations of Iron, and also Chalybeate Waters; the Bark, the Elixir of Vitriol, the Stomachic Bitters, and Exercise of the Body. See No. 9. No. 11. and No. 13.

A SPON-

A SPONTANEOUS GLUTEN, or a pituitous lentor in the vessels and viscera, may derive its origin from viscid aliments, and weak primæ viæ; or may be owing to a degeneracy of the humours themselves, from a weakened circulation, or too rigid a state of the vessels; the effects of age.

The cure is to be attempted by cutting off the fomes of the disease, expelling from the primæ viæ the ropy colluvies, attenuating the lentor of the blood, and strengthening the solids, to prevent a relapse. A proper diet, opposed to viscidities, will be necessary to cut short the morbid fomes: Hence Animal and Well-Seasoned Foods, fermented, and Spirituous Liquors, may be moderately indulged in.

The Saburra may be expelled from the primæ viæ by gentle emetics and stomachic purgatives, the Aloetics and Rhubarb.

The lentor of the fluids is to be attenuated by exciting the actions of the vessels upon their contents, by which means the circulation through their smaller branches will become brisker, the viscid particles resolved, and a due degree of fluxility being obtained, the obstructions and pressures will be removed, and the vessels and organs cleared from the pituitous colluvies. For these purposes the resolving, stimulating acrid, and saponaceous medicines become useful.

The

The Fixed and Volatile Alcaline Salts ;

The Neutral Salts ; Soap ;

Borax ;

Millipedes ;

Cantharides ;

Gum Ammoniac ;

— Affaëtid. Sagapenum ;

Myrrh, Benzoin ;

Mustard Seeds ;

The Roots of Madder ;

Arum ;

Birchwort ;

Garlick ;

Ginger ;

Horfe-Radish ;

Pellitory ;

Squill ;

Turmeric, and

Zedoary.

The weakened organs are to be strengthened by the Bark, Chalybeates, Exercise of Body, and the medicines that have been already recommended for the cure of relaxed solids.

A PUTRESCENT ACRIMONY, or spontaneous Putrefaction of the Humours, will arise from various causes—such as too large a
pro-

proportion of putrescent diet, as animal flesh, fish, fowl, &c. great and long continued heat ; an abuse of alkaline medicines, the fixed and volatile alkaline salts, soap, and the like ; obstructed perspiration ; a putrid fomes within the body ; or a putrid alitus, or ferment, received ab extra.

For the remedy of a Putrescent Acrimony we should first endeavour to come at and remove the cause. Thus, if too large a proportion of putrescent diet should have concurred to its production, aliments of an opposite quality will be, by all means, adviseable, at least either acids or acescents.—The Farinosa, boiled in Water or Milk ; the Summer Tart Fruits, and their Acid Juices, either crude or fermented—as Wines, Vinegar, and the like. It will be expedient likewise to evacuate the putrid humours by the several emunctories of the body from the primæ viæ, by emetics and cathartics, and from the blood by diuretics and sudorifics ; at the same time we may correct the putrescency by acid and antiseptic medicines, or those which are known to resist putrefaction—such are the Vegetable and Mineral Acids, and most Astringents ; the different Species of Boles ; but above all, perhaps the Peruvian Bark. In short, by acid and antiseptic medicines, and counteracting the different causes, which
are

are productive of a putrid disposition in the animal fluids, we shall frequently remove disorders which have their origin from this cause.

The SEA SCURVY.

S Y M P T O M S.

This disease may be known by unusual weariness, heaviness, and difficulty of breathing, especially after motion; rottenness of the gums, which are apt to bleed on the slightest touch; a stinking breath; frequent bleeding at the nose; crackling of the joints; difficulty of walking; sometimes a swelling and sometimes a falling away of the legs, on which there are livid, yellow, or violet coloured spots; the face is generally of a pale or leaden colour.—As the disease advances, other symptoms come on; as rottenness of the teeth, hæmorrhages, or discharges of blood from different parts of the body, foul obstinate ulcers, pains in various parts, especially about the breast, dry scaly eruptions all over the body, &c. At last a wasting or hectic fever comes on, and the miserable patient is often carried off by a dysentery,
a di-

a diarrhœa, a dropfy, the palsy, fainting fits, or a mortification of some of the bowels.

It is not necessary to mention the different species into which this disease has been divided, as they differ from one another chiefly in degree. What is called the *land scurvy*, is seldom attended with those highly putrid symptoms which appear in patients who have been long at sea, and which, we presume, are rather owing to confined air, want of exercise, and the unwholesome food eaten by sailors on long voyages, than to any specific difference in the disease.

THE Sea Scurvy is a disease, the doctrine of which will be greatly illustrated by that of Animal Putrefaction, as it entirely depends upon a relaxed state of the solids, and a putrid dissolution of the fluids.

The causes in general may be referred to improper aliment, moist air, and obstructed perspiration.

The cure may be divided in a twofold manner.

The preventative cure, before the scorbutic symptoms have appeared to any considerable degree; and the actual cure, after the
the

the solids and fluids are affected by the scorbutic taint.

For the prevention of this disease, a warm, dry, pure air, with a diet of easy digestion, consisting chiefly of a due mixture of animal and vegetable substances, with the summer tart fruits, and their acid juices would, for the most part, prove sufficient.

For the cure, our attempts should be directed :

To counteract the cause of the disease.

To evacuate the scorbutic acrimony.

To strengthen and invigorate the solids, and correct the putrefactive diathesis of the fluids.

And

To provide for the relief of the symptoms.

The first intention will be answered by the means recommended for the prevention of the scurvy.

The second, by promoting the excretions, by the skin and urine, for the gentle evacuation of the scorbutic acrimony ; which is to be effected by the acid, saline, antiscorbutic, and antiseptic medicines.

The third, by exercise of body ; the cold bath, chalybeates, the bark, the mineral acids, and most antiseptics.

The fourth, by palliating the most urgent symptoms, by their particular remedies.

On FEVERS in GENERAL.

SYMPTOMS.

Fevers are of all disorders the most complex:—their distinguishing symptoms are increased heats, frequency of pulse, loss of appetite, general debility, pain in the head, and a difficulty in performing many of the vital or animal functions:—to these may be added, a sensation of soreness in the flesh or bones, sickness, clamminess of the mouth, violent thirst, and a great restlessness.—Sometimes also a sensation of cold, accompanied with shivering, and oppression about the heart.

IN every Fever, the pulse becomes quicker than natural, and the functions of the body more or less impaired or vitiated.

The causes of Fevers then will be such as, in their irritation, can quicken the circulation, and excite spasmodic contractions in the several parts of the body. And

These we may distinguish in a twofold manner; into general and particular.

The general or epidemic causes of Fevers are such as may affect a whole city, country,

or family ; and for the most part, depend upon some putrescent or infectious particles lodged in the air, or upon its manifest qualities ; such as its heat or coldness, its moisture or dryness, and the like.

The particular causes of Fevers, or such as will affect individuals only, we may refer to three classes. As

1. To a purulent fomes within the body, from confined matter, the consequence of suppuration.

2. To a putrescent, acrimonious state of the juices, from a putrid fomes of any kind. And,

3. To obstructed perspiration.

From the first class, Fevers of the hectic, and colliquative kinds, will derive their origin ; from the second, Fevers of the putrid or malignant kind ; and from the third class, or obstructed perspiration, according to the habit of body and constitution of the patient, either the acute inflammatory, the low nervous, the rheumatic, or the intermittent Fever.

The curative indications, in Fevers, in general, may be reduced to three.

The first to correct and expel the cause, which, by its irritation, had given rise to the Fever.

The second will depend upon a proper management and regulation of the powers of nature ;

nature ; that the febrile impetus should not prevail beyond due bounds, or too much flag, for the proper coction of the febrile matter.

The third will consist in providing for the relief and mitigation of the most urgent symptoms.

It has been a long received maxim in physic, that if the cause is removed the effects will cease. Our first attempts then, in Fevers, should be directed to correct or expel the cause of the disease. Hence, if a purulent or putrescent fomes, in the habit, should have given rise to the symptoms, they are to be removed or corrected by their particular antidotes: but, as the cause, by far the most frequent, depends upon obstructed perspiration, it becomes a matter of moment, in the cure of Fevers, to restore the excretion, and expel the retained acrimonious humours, which had occasioned the disease.

For this purpose, especially in the beginning of a febrile complaint, the preparations of antimony (see No. 1) exceed any remedy we are as yet acquainted with ; and often tend to the speedy removal of the disease.

The second indication, viz. that of regulating properly the febrile impetus, will become a matter of moment in the cure of Fevers ; as the disease itself, rightly moderated, and restrained within proper bounds and limitations, is the best remedy for the coction

and expulsion of the morbid cause; for art can only avail in regulating properly the powers of life and the circulation, that the febrile impetus may not so much prevail, as, by the increased circulation, to prove fatal to the body; or, on the contrary, that the powers of nature may not so much languish and flag, that there should be wanting the necessary degree of Fever, for the proper coction and expulsion of the irritating fomes. To lower the impetus of a Fever, evacuations, and the remedies recommended pages 6 and 7. will be adviseable. To promote and increase it, the warm, cordial, stimulating, and heating medicines; the aromatics of different kinds; Saffron, Castor, Camphor, Wine, and the like. See *Nervous Fever*.

The symptoms the most frequent and troublesome in Fevers are as follow :

In the beginning, a sense of coldness and shivering, succeeded by heat, a nausea and vomiting, thirst, anxiety, a diarrhæa, petechiæ, profuse sweatings, watchings, delirium, comatose affections, and convulsions.

These, as being the effects of the Fever, as that is abated, will frequently cease; but if they should require any particular care, are to be attempted, by removing and weakening the cause which had produced them.

The symptoms in Fevers will depend either

ther upon an inflammatory or a spasmodic affection of the several organs, a quickened circulation, or too dense and viscid a state of the fluids.

The coldness and shivering, which for the most part accompany the Fever at its first onset, will be owing to a spasmodic structure of the small or capillary vessels. The heat, which succeeds, will depend upon the increased and quickened circulation; or, as is sometimes the case, in the Putrid Fever, upon an intestine motion, or putrescent fermentation in the blood and juices.

As heat generally succeeds the shivering and coldness, it is not often that the cold fit will require a particular cure. If any medicine should be necessary, some gentle stimulating cordial, such as a little warm Wine, with some suitable Aromatic, may be expedient.

The heat is to be mitigated by abating and removing its cause: If from an increased circulation, by evacuations and antiphlogistics. See No. 1, 2, 3, 4. If from a putrid cause, by antiseptic and gently diaphoretic medicines; such are the Vegetable and Mineral Acids, the Neutral Salts, the Bark, with proper Cordials, and the like.

A Nausea and Vomiting will be owing either to an acrimonious, putrid, bilious matter or sordes collected in the stomach and primæ

viæ, vellicating their coats, and irritating to excretion; or to slight convulsive motions excited in the stomach and neighbouring viscera, by a determination of the febrile cause to these parts. Is best relieved by an emetic, either the Antimonial Powder, No. 1. or a few grains of Ipecacuanha; afterwards Riverius's Anti-Emetic Draught may be given to advantage.

No. 19. Salt of Wormwood, one scruple:

Lemon Juice, half an ounce;

Spirituuous Cinnamon-Water, one ounce;

Sugar, half a drachm.

Mix for a draught; to be taken every four hours.

To this may be added a few drops of Liquid Laudanum, or a warm Cordial Aromatic, as occasion may require.

An anxiety may be occasioned by any cause which can impede the circulation through the lungs, and prevent the free egress of the blood from the ventricles of the heart. This then will depend either upon an inflammatory, or a spasmodic affection of the lungs.—When inflammation is the cause, the antiphlogistic regimen will be necessary. See *Inflammation*. But when owing to spasms, the warm, cordial, and antispasmodic medicines, with

with blisters and sinapisms, will be most expedient.

No. 20. Castor, fifteen grains;

Saffron, five grains;

Volatile Salt of Amber, seven grains;

Simple Syrup, sufficient to make into a bolus.

To be taken every four or five hours, with three spoonfuls of the following Julep after it:

Camphor Julep,

Musk Julep,—each four ounces;

Fœtid Volatile Spirits, two drachms. Mix.

A Diarrhæa, in Fevers, may be owing to various and different causes; either to acrimonious and putrid fordes collected in the stomach and primæ viæ; which descending into the intestines, irritate to excretion, and a discharge of their contents; or, to a determination into the intestines of some of the most acrimonious or putrescent particles of the fluids, which should pass off by the other outlets, as the skin or kidneys; or, again, it may be sometimes critical; in which case, it will often prove salutary, and ought not to be suddenly checked.—For the relief of this symptom, an emetic of Ipecacuanha will be adviseable; and this, unless in case of extreme weakness, may be given at any time, or
in

in any stage of the Fever, The opiate, astringent, and cordial diaphoretic remedies, to allay the irritation, and divert the flow of humours to the skin, will be likewise necessary, and may be taken by the mouth, or, as is frequently found more efficacious, injected by the anus glyster-wise.

No. 21. Cardiac Confection, one scruple;
 Venice Treacle, fifteen grains;
 Contrayerva Root in powder, half a scruple;
 Oil of Cinnamon, one drop;
 Make into a bolus, with Syrup of Saffron.—
 To be administered every six hours.

Take, Diascordium, half an ounce;
 Snake Root, three drachms;
 Boiled in a sufficient quantity of Water to strain off seven ounces.
 Add, Tincture of Cinnamon, one ounce.

Of this mixture three spoonfuls may be taken every intermediate six hours between the bolusses.

No. 22. Pomegranate Bark,
 Balauatine Flowers,—each one drachm
 and a half.
 Decoct in Water, and strain off six ounces.
 Add, Diascordium, three drachms;
 Japonic Tincture, half an ounce.
 Mix for a glyster—to be occasionally used.

The

The Petechiæ, or Exanthemata, which so frequently break out upon the skin in febrile diseases, may be either critical or symptomatical. In the small pox, and other eruptive maladies, the Fever is frequently critically terminated by the eruption; but in many other cases, as in the malignant Fever and the like, they appear as symptoms only, and neither lessen nor increase the disease.

For the remedy of Petechiæ in general, it will rarely happen that any particular regimen or method will be required distinct from the Fever itself; as the whole that will be required is properly to moderate the febrile impetus, and as the Fever abates the Petechiæ will gradually disappear.

Profuse Sweatings may be either critical or symptomatical. If not critical, they often prove very injurious, by weakening the patient, and depriving the blood of its thinner and more aqueous parts.

A Symptomatical Sweating may acknowledge a twofold cause, and depends either upon too encreased and rapid a circulation, or upon too relaxed a state of the solids, and a thinness and dissolution of the fluids.—Hence, at the latter end of a Fever, in a weakened habit, colligative sweats will frequently come on, which tend greatly to sink the patient, and impede his recovery.

If

If an increased circulation, in the beginning of a Fever, should have given rise to this symptom, blood-lettings, and antiphlogistics have proved the best remedies to restrain the excretion ; but, in the colliquative sweats, which happen at the latter end of a low fever, the tonic and bracing medicines are the only ones to be depended upon, and in particular the Bark and its several preparations.

No. 23. Peruvian Bark, one ounce.
Make a decoction in a pint and a half of Water until reduced to one pint.

Add, Cinnamon one drachm and a half;
Or, Mace, one drachm.

To one ounce and a half of the above, strained,
Add, Simple Tincture of the Bark, two drachms ;

Alum, six grains ; or,

Acid Elixir of Vitriol, twenty drops ;

Syrup of Saffron, one drachm. †

Mix for a draught.—To be taken every four or six hours.

Watchings, or Want of Rest, in Fevers are to be relieved in a twofold manner : By abating the cause of the restlessness, the irritation, and unusual contraction and tension of the meninges and nervous fibrillæ of the brain ;

brain ; or, by administering those medicines which allay irritation, and which we know would be productive of sleep in a healthy body: For this intention, opiates, in various forms, should seem to claim the first place, though sometimes the Sal Sedativum Hombærgii, the Native Salt of Borax, from half a scruple to two scruples will answer extremely well this intention.

No. 24. Pure Water, once ounce and a half;
 Spirituous Alexiterial Water, one drachm;
 Castor, half a scruple;
 Confection, of Damocrates, two scruples;
 Syrup of Saffron, one drachm.

Mix for a draught, to be taken every six hours.

The Sedative Salt may be prepared either by sublimation or chrySTALLIZATION.

No. 25. Borax, nine ounces;
 \ Pour upon it half an ounce of pure Water;
 Oil of Vitriol, two ounces;
 And proceed to sublimation.

Or, the Borax may be dissolved in a sufficient quantity of water, and the oil of vitriol being added, the mixture is to be evaporated till thin plates appear upon the surface, then set by to chrySTALLIZE.

A Coma

A Coma, or constant drowfiness and inclination to sleep, may be occasioned by every cause which can compréss the brain, and prevent the nerves from properly exerting their influence in the production of the animal actions; such as a sizy inspissation of the blood, obstructing or stagnating in the brain or its meninges; an extravasated fluid, a purulent matter, or pituitous lentor, collected in the cavities, substance, or coverings of the brain; also a spasmodic stricture of the dura and pia mater, and their appendages, impeding the free circulation of the fluids through the vessels in the encephalon.

For the relief of comatose affections, we may in general observe, that the volatile, stimulating, cephalic medicines, with blisters and sinapism will most avail.

Under some circumstances, emetics and purgatives may be useful.

A Delirium, in Fevers, may be owing to an unequal or interrupted circulation through the brain and its meninges, and an irregular distribution of the nervous influence. This effect, in the different species of Fevers, will arise from different causes; as, in the acute Fever, it will depend upon an inflammatory irritation; and, in the low nervous Fever, upon spasmodic affections in the encephalon principally, perhaps the coverings of the brain; or again, a delirium sometimes arises from

from an affection of the stomach and fordes collected there ; sometimes also from weakness.

A Delirium is to be removed by abating the cause. If from an inflammation, or too increased an impetus of the circulation, by blood-lettings and the antiphlogistic regimen. If from spasms and too languid a circulation, which indeed is the most frequent cause, it will be expedient to keep up the circulation, and resolve the spasms, by the cordial, cephalic, and antispasmodic remedies ; Musk, Castor, Camphor, Saffron, Assafoetida, and the like ; but, above all, by sinapisms and blisters.

Blisters may be applied to the head.

No. 26. Oriental Musk, fifteen grains ;
Saffron, five grains ;
Confection of Damocrates, half a drachm ;
Syrup of Saffron, sufficient to make a bolus.

To be taken every six hours, and after it four spoonfuls of the following Julep.

Camphor Julep, three ounces ;
Spirituos Cinnamon-Water, four ounces ;
Fœtid Volatile Spirit, two drachms ;
Simple Syrup, three drachms.—Mix,

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No. 27.

No. 27. Crumbs of White Bread, four ounces;

Milk, sufficient to boil it to a consistency;

To which add an ounce or an ounce and a half of Mustard Seed, beaten.

To be applied to the feet as a cataplasm, and renewed every twelve hours.

Sometimes where a Delirium is unattended with a stupor, opiates may be of use; and when an affection of the stomach should have given rise to this symptom, a vomit will be the best remedy.

Convulsions and Twitchings of the Tendons, the almost constant attendants in the last stage of the Fever, will depend upon some irritation, or injury done to the brain or its coverings, from preceding inflammations, suppurations, and the like; also upon extreme weakness from inanition. The causes of Deliria and Pervigilia may likewise prove the occasion of Convulsions, which indeed generally attend or succeed to these symptoms, when violent or of long duration. For the relief of convulsive affections, see No. 8, pag. 12, Musk, Castor, Assafoetida, and the like, with the warm cordial stimulants, will bid the fairest to answer the intention.

A Blister to the head likewise will have its advantages, and be preferable to the common methods of blistering the extremities.

Of an ACUTE INFLAMMATORY FEVER.

SYMPTOMS.

This fever is usually preceded by a chillness and rigour, which are soon followed by great heat, frequent but dull pulse, head-ache, dry skin, a floridness of countenance, and dullness of the eyes, restlessness, pains in the back, loins, &c. To these succeed difficulty of breathing, sickness, and an inclination to vomit: loss of appetite, great thirst, and the tongue becomes black and rough.—When restlessness and difficulty of breathing increase, together with delirium, hiccup, and cold clammy sweats, the patient is then in a very dangerous situation.

THE predisposing causes of an acute Inflammatory Fever are those which strengthen and brace up the solids and induce a fizy inspissation upon the fluids. Hence a robust and plethoric habit will ever be most obnoxious to inflammatory dispositions; whilst, on the contrary, in the weakly and infirm, the circulation cannot readily be worked up to such a pitch as is requisite to constitute a disease of the inflammatory kind.

The occasional causes of the acute Fever are analogous to those which have been recited as productive of inflammation, p. 4 and 5; as there seems to be no other difference between the partial and general Fever than that in the one, a particular organ is more immediately affected; in the other, the disease is general throughout the habit; and in both cold, or obstructed perspiration, is almost the only occasional cause.

The cure of the inflammatory Fever will be greatly illustrated by what has been already observed concerning the cure of inflammation in general. Pag. 8, 9, &c.

It will be requisite to lower the circulating powers, and to moderate properly the febrile impetus: this is to effected by evacuations and antiphlogistics. The antimonial powder, No. 1. will much avail at the first attack of the disease. The cooling diaphoretics and neutral salts, with plenty of diluting drinks, to promote a gentle diaphoresis, will be advisable; and about the eighth or ninth day a salutary crisis will most frequently happen, by sweat, turbid urine, and loose stools.

If, at the latter end of the disease, the pulse should flag, the antiphlogistic medicines must be discontinued, and the cordial regimen substituted.

If an emulsion should happen, or even a remission,

remission, with gentle sweats, and a turbid urine, the bark should be thrown in as our sheet anchor.

Of the LOW NERVOUS FEVER.

SYMPTOMS.

The first symptoms of a nervous fever appear in lowness of spirits, weakness, watchfulness, dejection of mind, accompanied with deep sighing; the pulse quick, but low; the tongue dry, but no remarkable thirst; chillness and flushing heats alternately:—to these succeed giddiness and head-ache; nausea, vomiting, and pale urine. A moisture on the skin and tongue, about the ninth, tenth, or twelfth day, is a favourable sign; but looseness, fainting, and great sweats, with coldness of the extremities, are strong symptoms of approaching death.

A Disease diametrically opposite to the acute inflammatory, is the Low Nervous Fever.

In the one it becomes necessary to lower the impetus of the circulation by evacuations

and antiphlogistics; in the other, the warm, cordial, stimulating medicines are by all means adviseable, to excite the vis vitæ, and promote such a degree of Fever as may suffice for the expulsion and concoction of the febrile fomes.

Evacuations of blood, and by stool, can then be of no service in the cure of a low Fever. A gentle vomit, in the beginning, and a breathing sweat, throughout its continuance, will be useful.

A warm light, nourishing diet, and plenty of generous wine, will be expedient; with blisters and sinapisms for the relief of the symptoms.

The cordial diaphoretics, which have been found most efficacious, are Saffron, Castor, Camphor, Contrayerva, Valerian and Snake Roots, Musk, the Warm Aromatics, the Peruvian Bark, Cochineal, the Volatile Salts; the Fœtid Ferulaceous Gums, Affasœtida, Galbanum, Sagapenum. and Myrrh; the Compound Alexipharmic Confections, Confect. Cardiac. Confect. Damocratis, Theriac. Andromach. and the like.

No. 28. Castor, fifteen grains;
 Saffron, five grains;
 Aromatic Species, three grains;
 Confection of Kermes, sufficient to make
 a bolus.

To

To be taken every six hours, drinking after it three spoonfuls of the following Julep, of which the same quantity may likewise be taken in the intermediate hours, between the bolusses.

Camphor Julep,

Musk Julep,—each four ounces.—Mix.

Or, Pure Water,

Spirituos Cinnamon-Water,—each six drachms;

Cardiac Confection, half a drachm;

Powder of Contrayerva, half a scruple;

Mix for a draught—To be taken every four hours.

To this may be added, as occasion may require, the Opiate Confections, the Mithridate, or Venice treacle, and the Volatile Salts and Spirits.

Towards the latter end of the disease, when gentle sweats break out, and the urine becomes turbid, the Bark will be attended with great advantage, though there should not appear an intermission, or even a remission of the disease.

No. 29. Peruvian Bark, one ounce.

Make a decoction in a pint and a half of Water a pint.

Add, Virginia Snake-Root, half an ounce,
To two ounces strained of the above,

Add, Confection of Damocratis, half a drachm;
Syrup of Saffron, one drachm.

Mix for a draught.—To be taken every four hours.

If there should be a regular intermission, the Bark may be given in substance to one drachm, or its extract to two scruples, every two or three hours, between the paroxysms.

Of an INTERMITTING FEVER.

S Y M P T O M S.

Many or most of the symptoms which mark the acute fever, are observable in this; with the addition frequently of costiveness; a coldness of the external parts, especially of the nose and ears; a yawning, shivering and shaking, sometimes so much as to make the bed tremble under the patient; the pulse small, contracted and weak; sickness,

ness, with frequently a vomiting of green bilious matter; a troublesome cough, and an expectoration of phlegm: The most distinguishing circumstance is the shivering paroxysm.

FOR the remedy of an Intermitting Fever, the Bark has been found the most sovereign medicine. It may be proper to premise to its use an emetic, or the gentle stomach purgers, the Aloetics, with Rhubarb, and the like.

No. 30. Spirituous Cinnamon-Water,
 Pure Water,—each seven drachms;
 Powder of Peruvian Bark,
 Syrup of Saffron,—each one drachm.
 Mix for a draught.

The above draught may be taken when the Fever is off, every hour, second, third, or fourth, according to the distance of time which intervenes betwixt the paroxysms.

If the Bark should purge, a few drops of Tinct. Thebaic. may be added to each dose. If it should bind the belly, it may be necessary to add to it a little Rhubarb.

Intermittents, according to the state of the air and constitution of the patient, will considerably

derably vary—some have a tendency to the inflammatory, nay will frequently degenerate into the acute continual Fever, especially if too hot a regimen has been used. If this should be the case, bleeding, with a gentle, cooling purge, will soon reduce it to its former type : and here it may be necessary to give the Bark in the common Saline Draught, No. 2. or to join Nitre with it during the whole cure.

On the contrary, sometimes our intermittents will verge greatly upon the low or nervous Fever, in which case it will be expedient to join the cordial aromatics, such as Snake-Root, Contrayerva, Myrrh, Camphor, and the like, with the Bark : and if the solids should be relaxed, warm chalybeates may likewise become highly adviseable. Twelve drachms of Bark generally suffice to put by the fit ; afterwards ten or twelve doses more should be taken to prevent a return.

A variety of different medicines have been found to succeed in the cure of intermittents, though the preference has been given to the Bark. The Vitriolum Cœrulum, or Roman Vitriol, will often succeed extremely well. It may be given from a grain to two during the intermission, and repeated two, three, or four times in twenty-four hours. See No. 10.

Allum has likewise been recommended for this intention. It should be given to two drachms

drachms every morning, with twenty or thirty grains of Nutmeg or Snake-Root, in half a pint of warm Ale or Barley Water.

Of the PUTRID MALIGNANT FEVER.

SYMPTOMS.

This fever, which is also known by the appellation of *spotted*, or *petechial*, may be considered as a kind of pestilential distemper. With most of the symptoms, but in a very high degree, which denote the other kinds, it is peculiarly marked by *petechiæ*, or red spots, like the bites of fleas, not rising above the surface of the skin. When livid and black, they are of very dangerous prognostic, being in reality so many little gangrenes. The pulse is small, and the excrements fœtid. The dejection of mind is greater than in the inflammatory fever; the heat and thirst greater than in the nervous one.

THE causes of a putrid, malignant, jail, or hospital Fever, are such as can affect the blood and juices with a putrid or putrescent acrimony. Hence the causes which have been

been assigned, page 38. 39. as productive of such a state of the fluids, may predispose to a disease of this kind—improper food, a moist and warm air, exhalations from corrupting animal and vegetable substances, or infectious miasmata from different bodies, and the like.

The cordial and antiseptic medicines have been found to succeed best in the cure; but, above all, the Peruvian Bark, with the warm alexipharmics.

The following preparation has been recommended by Dr. Pringle as very efficacious.

No. 31. Virginia Snake-Root, bruised,
Peruvian Bark in powder,—each three
drachms,

Decoct in a pint of pure Water until reduced to one half,—Strain, and add,

Cinnamon-Water, one ounce and a half;

Syrup of Orange-Peel, two drachms;

Mix, and take four spoonfuls every four or six hours.

Dr. Huxham, for the same purpose, recommends an alexipharmic Tincture of the Bark.

No. 32.

No. 32. Choice Peruvian Bark in Powder,
two ounces;
Yellow Rind of Seville Oranges, one ounce
and a half;
Virginian Snake-Root, three drachms;
English Saffron, four scruples;
Cochineal, two scruples;
Spirits of Wine, twenty ounces;

Let the infusion be closely covered for three or four days, then strain off for use. The dose is from one drachm to half an ounce, every four, six, or eight hours, with ten, fifteen, or twenty drops of Elixir of Vitriol, in any proper liquid.

The Tincture of Roses may be taken plentifully as common drink.

The several symptoms to be palliated by their remedies.

RHEUMATISM.

SYMPTOMS.

The first symptoms of an *acute* Rheumatism are a shivering, and many of those which accompany a fever; in the course of a day or two, a vehement pain seizes one or more of the limbs, raging sometimes in one
G place,

place, sometimes in another, especially in the arms, wrists, shoulders and knees: very often there is a redness and swelling, and the fever gradually abates, while the pain remains. The *chronic* rheumatism, (to which persons in the decline of life are most subject) is generally confined to the back, shoulders, or loins, and is seldom attended with much fever, nor any inflammation.

THE Rheumatism may be divided into two species, acute and chronic.

The acute Rheumatism is to be remedied by a treatment greatly analogous to that which has been recommended in the acute fever, as its causes and events are nearly the same.

No. 33. Pure Water, one ounce and a half;
 Spirituous Alexiterial Water, one drachm;
 Volatile Salt of Hartshorn, half a scruple
 to a scruple;

Nitre, fifteen grains to a scruple;

Syrup of Saffron, one drachm;

Mix for a draught.—To be taken every four or six hours.

Or,

Or, Camphor Julep,

Pure Water,—each one ounce;

Antimonial Wine, one drachm;

Nitre, fifteen grains to a scruple.

Mix for a draught; to be taken every five hours.

In case of great pain, the following sudorific bolus may be taken at bed-time, and repeated every night as occasion may require :

No. 34. Thebaic Extract, three grains;

Powder of Ipecacuanha, four grains;

Nitre,

Vitriolated Tartar,—each half a scruple;

Syrup of Saffron, enough to make a bolus;

If the extremities should swell, and be very full of pain, leaches may be applied to the tumified parts. Warm attenuating cataplasms may likewise be applied to advantage.

No. 35. Dry Flour, one pound;

Old Leaven, four ounces;

Common Salt, two ounces;

Warm Water, a sufficient quantity.

These, being wrought into a paste, should be wrapt round the part affected as warm as can be, and renewed morning and evening.

This disease frequently, after some days, puts on the appearance of an intermittent.

The bark, under those circumstances, becomes a sovereign remedy; and, indeed, whether this should be the case or not, when plentiful sweats break out, and the urine deposits a copious sediment, the Bark will by all means be adviseable, and cut short greatly the disease.

No. 36. Decoction of Peruvian Bark, one ounce and a half;

Extract of Peruvian Bark, half a drachm;
Simple Tincture of Bark,
Syrup of Saffron,—each one drachm and a half.

Mix for a draught, to be taken every three or four hours.

The Chronic Rheumatism is to be remedied by the heating, attenuating, sudorific medicines.

No. 37. Gum Guaiacum, one scruple, dissolved in the Yolk of an Egg:

Add, Spirituous Cinnamon-Water,
Pure Water, six drachms;
Volatile Tincture of Guaiacum, one drachm;

Syrup of Saffron, one drachm and a half.
Mix for a draught, to be taken every night at bed-time.

No. 38. Calcined Mercury one grain to two;
Precipitated Sulphur of Antimony, three
grains to six;

Thebaic Extract, half a grain;

Conserve of Hips, sufficient to make a
bolus.

To be taken every night at bed-time.

Compound Powder of Arum, half a
drachm;

Virginian Snake-Root, half a scruple;

Syrup of Saffron, sufficient to make a bolus.

To be taken morning and night.

The Bark is here likewise useful.

No. 39. Decoction of the Bark, two ounces;

Volatile Tincture of Guaiacum.

Syrup of Saffron,—each one drachm.

Mix for a draught,—to be taken every six or
eight hours.

Opiates, in case of great pain, either in the
acute or chronic Rheumatism, may be joined
to the other medicines.

Topical applications are often greatly ser-
viceable; Blisters to the pained parts; the
Volatile and Saponaceous Liniments; or a
warm Deobstruent Plaster.

No. 40. Plaister with the Gums, one ounce;
Blistering Plaister, one drachm and a half;
Euphorbium, in powder, one drachm;

Spread the mixture properly on a piece of leather, and apply it to the afflicted part.

The cure of the lumbago and sciatica may be understood from what has been observed as above.

The Arthritis Vaga, and Scorbutic Rheumatism, as Sydenham calls it, is to be relieved in the same manner.

The SMALL-POX.

SYMPTOMS.

This disease is so generally known, that a minute description of it is unnecessary. Children commonly look a little dull, seem listless and drowsy for a few days before the more violent symptoms of the small-pox appear. They are likewise more inclined to drink than usual, have little appetite for solid food, complain of weariness, and, upon taking exercise, are apt to sweat. These are succeeded by slight fits of cold and heat in turns, which, as the time of the eruption approaches, become more violent, and are accompanied with pains of the head

head and loins; vomiting, &c. The pulse is quick, with a great heat of the skin, and restlessness. When the patient drops asleep, he wakes in a kind of horror, with a sudden start, which is a very common symptom of the approaching eruption; as are also convulsion-fits in very young children. About the third or fourth day from the time of the sickening, the small-pox generally begin to appear; sometimes indeed they appear sooner, but that is no favourable symptom. At first they very nearly resemble flea-bites, and are soonest discovered on the face, arms, and breast.

The most favourable symptoms are a slow eruption, and an abatement of the fever as soon as the pustules appear. In a mild distinct kind of small-pox the pustules seldom appear before the fourth day from the time of sickening, and they generally keep coming out gradually for several days after. Pustules which are distinct, with a florid red basis, and which fill with thick purulent matter, first of a whitish, and afterwards of a yellowish colour, are the best.

A livid brown colour of the pustules is an unfavourable symptom; as also when they are small and flat, with black specks in the middle. Pustules which contain a thin watery ichor are very bad. A great number of pox on the face is always attended with

with danger. It is likewise a very bad sign when they run into one another. It is a most unfavourable symptom when petechiæ, or purple, brown, or black spots are interspersed among the pustules. These are signs of a putrid dissolution of the blood, and shew the danger to be very great. Bloody stools or urine, with a swelled belly, are bad symptoms; as is also a continual stranguary. Pale urine and a violent throbbing of the arteries of the neck are signs of an approaching delirium, or of convulsion-fits. When the face does not swell, or falls before the pox comes to maturity, it is very unfavourable. If the face begins to fall about the eleventh or twelfth day, and at the same time the hands and feet begin to swell, the patient generally does well; but when these do not succeed to each other, there is reason to apprehend danger. When the tongue is covered with a brown crust, it is an unfavourable symptom. Cold shivering fits coming on at the height of the disease are likewise unfavourable. Grinding of the teeth, when it proceeds from an affection of the nervous system, is a bad sign; but sometimes it is occasioned by worms, or a disordered stomach.

IN the Small-Pox we may remark three different stages, viz. the first, or stage of eruption; the second, or stage of suppuration; and the third, the stage of exsiccation, or drying away of the pustules.

In the first stage the symptoms are entirely analogous to those in a common fever, and are to be treated in a similar manner: hence if it should have the appearance of an inflammatory fever it is to be treated by evacuations and antiphlogistics. Vide pag. 6, 7. If of the low or nervous fever, then with stimulants and cordials. Vide pag. 54, 55.

The whole secret then will consist in a due management of the vis vitæ and powers of nature, and after a few days the petechiæ will appear, and critically solve the first fever.

Sometimes a fever of the malignant kind will accompany the Small-pox, with purple petechiæ, hæmorrhages, bloody urine, and the like. In this case, the astringent and cordial antiseptic regimen will be necessary; the bark, allum, and mineral acids.

No. 41. Decoction of the Bark with Snake-root, one ounce and a half;

Simple Tincture of the Bark, two drachms;

Syrup of Saffron, one drachm and a half;

Mix for a draught to be taken every four hours.

Alum,

Alum, half a drachm ;

Conserve of Red Roses, a sufficiency to
make a bolus.

To be taken every intermediate four hours
between the foregoing draughts; drinking
after it three ounces of Tincture of Roses.

The indications, in the second stage, consist in bringing forward the pustules to maturation, and quieting and composing to rest the patient. The first can only be effected by the powers of nature duly moderated; and, to compose the patient, the opiate and narcotic medicines, given in full doses, will be adviseable. If the circulating powers should be too much excited, antiphlogistics will be requisite; but if the powers of nature should flag, the warm cordial stimulants will be necessary. A decoction of the Bark, with snake-root, or cordial Confection, Saffron, Camphor, Blisters, and the like.

Opiates, in full doses, should be given either every night, or both morning and evening, according to the violence of the disease, and restlessness of the patient.

In the third stage, the worst and most dangerous symptoms come on, from an absorption of the purulent matter into the habit; whence peripneumonies, phrenzies, and a variety of other bad symptoms.—The grand business is now to expel the purulent fomes
from

from the body ; for which purpose, the different emunctories are to be set open, and the several excretions promoted. Gentle purgatives will much avail, and become by all means necessary. Diuretics, such as nitre, and salt of amber, will be of service. Expectorants, as lac ammoniacum, with the oxymel or Syrup of Squills, in full doses ; nay an emetic of ipecacuanha, or emetic tartar, will frequently be expedient.

The blistering plaister should be applied to the back and extremities ; and bleeding, if the pulse will bear it, may be useful, to palliate the symptoms.

As the patient recovers, three or four doses of gentle physic. No. 4. may be necessary, to expel from the body the morbid relicks.

Of the MEASLES.

SYMPTOMS.

The measles, like other fevers, are preceded by alternate fits of heat and cold, with sickness, and loss of appetite. The tongue is white, but generally moist. There is a short cough, a heaviness of the head and eyes, drowsiness, and a running at the nose. Sometimes indeed the cough does
not

not come before the eruption has appeared. There is an inflammation and heat in the eyes, accompanied with a defluxion of sharp rheum, and great acuteness of sensation, so that they cannot bear the light without pain. The eye-lids frequently swell as to occasion blindness. The patient generally complains of his throat; and a vomiting or looseness often precedes the eruption. The stools in children are commonly greenish; they complain of an itching of the skin, and are remarkably peevish. Bleeding at the nose is common, both before and in the progress of the disease.

About the fourth day, small spots, resembling flea bites, appear, first upon the face, then upon the breast, and afterwards on the extremities: these may be distinguished from the small-pox by their scarcely rising above the skin. The fever, cough, and difficulty of breathing, instead of being removed by the eruption, as in the small-pox, are rather increased; but the vomiting generally ceases.

About the sixth or seventh day from the time of sickening, the measles begin to turn pale on the face, and afterwards upon the body; so that by the ninth day they entirely disappear. The fever, however, and difficulty of breathing, often continue, especially

cially if the patient has been kept upon too hot a regimen. Petechiæ, or purple spots, may likewise be occasioned by this error.

A violent looseness sometimes succeeds the measles; in which case the patient's life is in imminent danger.

Such as die of the measles generally expire about the ninth day from the invasion, and are commonly carried off by a peripneumony, or inflammation of the lungs.

The most favourable symptoms are a moderate looseness, a moist skin, and a plentiful discharge of urine.

When the eruption suddenly falls in, and the patient is seized with a delirium, he is in the greatest danger. If the measles turn too soon of a pale colour, it is an unfavourable symptom, as are also great weakness, vomiting, restlessness, and difficulty of swallowing. Purple or black spots appearing among the measles are very unfavourable. When a continual cough, with hoarseness, succeeds the disease, there is reason to suspect an approaching consumption of the lungs.

THE Measles require a treatment greatly analogous to the small-pox.—The eruption is to be promoted in the same manner,

H by

by due management of the febrile impetus. The most dangerous symptom is a peripneumony, or inflammation of the lungs, which frequently supervenes.—Blood letting becomes in this case a sovereign remedy ; and may be boldly repeated, according to the strength of the pulse, and urgency of the symptoms—Gentle cathartics and blisters, after bleeding, may be likewise expedient ; under some circumstances, an emetic ; and to mitigate the cough, an oily opening medicine.

No. 42. Pure Water, four ounces ;

Volatile Salt of Hartshorn, one scruple ;

Nitre, half a drachm ;

Oil of Sweet Almonds, one ounce ;

Syrup of Balsam, half an ounce ;

Mix these, and take two spoonfuls immediately, and continue it.

To this, towards the end of the disease, if the cough should be very troublesome, may be added the Elixir Paregoricum, or any other milk opiate.

Of a CEPHALALGIA, or HEAD-ACH.

This complaint is sufficiently obvious.

THE seat of a Head-Ach is various; for it may be either in the encephalon, *i. e.* the contents within-side the cranium, viz. the dura and pia mater, and their appendages, &c. or it may be external, in the teguments of the cranium, viz. the scalp, and the pericranium; or in the substance of the bones themselves.

The causes are likewise various, and may depend either upon a plethora, an inflammation, or too increased a circulation; a rheumatic, intermittent, or any periodical affection; a venereal taint; a nervous affection, *i. e.* a spasmodic contraction of the nervous fibrillæ; or a foul stomach also often produces this complaint.

The Head-Ach, proceeding from a plethora, or an inflammatory cause, may be relieved by blood-letting, and lenient purgatives.

From a rheumatism, by anti-rheumatics. *See Rheumatism.* The warm plaister, No. 40. applied to the head, close shaved, avails much.

From an intermittent, by the Bark and febrifuge medicines. *See Intermittent Fever.*

From a venereal taint, by mercurials and sudorific diet drinks. See *Lues Venerea*.

From a nervous affection, by antispasmodics. See *Nervous Complaints*. The Vitriolic or nitrous Æther, applied to the forehead, is often useful; sometimes a blister to the head.

And, in the Head-Ach, proceeding from a foul stomach, or bilious putrid fordes collected in the primæ viæ, an emetic of Ipecacuanha, with gentle stomach purges, will bid the fairest to succeed.

Of a PHRENITIS.

S Y M P T O M S.

Pain of the head, redness of the eyes, violent flushing of the face, almost total want of sleep, dryness of the skin, costiveness, ringing of the ears, and sometimes dropping of blood from the nose; the tongue black and dry, though the patient is not thirsty. A constant trembling, much spitting, suppression of urine, and grinding of the teeth, are unfavourable symptoms: but a free perspiration, plentiful discharge of urine, and copious bleeding at the nose, are favourable.

A PHRENSY,

A PHRENSY, or Inflammation of the Brain, or its Coverings, may be either idiopathic or symptomatic: idiopathic, when the encephalon is primarily affected; symptomatic, when the suppurated matter, the consequence of the inflammation, should have fallen upon some other part of the body, and afterwards, by a metastasis, has been translated to the head.

The cure may be understood from what has been already observed concerning inflammation in general. See *Inflammation*. Evacuations and antiphlogistic medicines, with blisters to the head, and stimulating applications to the feet, will bid the fairest to relieve.

Under some circumstances opiates may be adviseable; and, in case of a symptomatic phrensy, a liberal use of blisters, and strongly stimulating applications, sinapisms, and the like, to the feet and extremities, will be requisite and necessary.

Of an APOPLEXY.

S Y M P T O M S.

Loss of memory, drowsiness, giddiness, pain and swimming of the head, noise in the ears, and difficult respiration, are the general fore-runners of an apoplectic fit.

THERE may be three species of Apoplexies, much varying from each other, both as to their causes and cure ; and these are the sanguineous, the pituitous, and the spasmodic.

The sanguineous Apoplexy will depend upon a compression of the brain, from too increased a quantity, or too dense a consistence, of the blood ; or from a rupture of a blood-vessel effusing its contents into the cranium.

The pituitous Apoplexy will be owing to a collection of pituitous humours in the ventricles, or between the coverings of the brain.

And, the spasmodic Apoplexy will arise, when, from a convulsive constriction, the circulation through the vessels and sinusses, in the encephalon, is impeded, and the blood is collected and stagnated there.

The cure of the sanguineous Apoplexy is to be attempted, by diminishing the quantity and density of the circulating fluids ; and to this purpose, blood-lettings and gentle cooling purgatives will be most conducive.—The Volatile Salts, and Blisters to the extremities, after copious evacuations, may be recommended to advantage.

The pituitous Apoplexy requires a very different treatment : blood-letting must either be entirely omitted, or very sparingly used ; as the intention of cure will consist in attenuating

ating the pituitous lentor, promoting its absorption, and expelling it from the body.

The stronger emetics, and warm, smart purgatives will be adviseable, with sternutatories, and a liberal use of Blisters to the head, back, and extremities, and sinapisms, or strongly stimulating applications to the feet.

The aromatic, stimulating, and warm cephalic and nervous medicines; see *Convulsions and Spasms*, Pages 11, 12. and *Spontaneous Gluten*, Page 31, bid of all others the fairest to relieve.

No. 43. Emetic Tartar, four grains;
Powder of Ipecacuanha, half a scruple;
Mix for an emetic.

No. 44. Sacred Tincture, two ounces;
Tincture of Julap, three drachms;
Spirit of Lavender, half a drachm;
Mix for a draught, to be taken in the morning, or as occasion may direct.

No. 45. Tobacco Leaves, two drachms;
Pulp of Bitter Apple, half a drachm;
Boil in a sufficiency of water, and strain off eight ounces.
Add, Syrup of Buckthorn, one ounce and a half.

Mix for a glyster, to be used occasionally.

No. 46.

No. 46. Powder of White Hellebore;
Powder of Asarum, each one drachm;
Yellow Emetic Mercury, fix grains;
Make into a sneezing powder, of which a
little is to be occasionally taken.

No. 47. Ammoniac Milk, one ounce;
Spirituos Cinnamon Water, fix drachms;
Volatile fœtid Spirit, one drachm;
Mix for a draught to be taken every fix hours.

Or, Compound Powder of Arum, half a
drachm;
Aromatic Species, fix grains;
Oil of Lavender, one drop;
Syrup of Ginger, sufficient to make a bolus;
To be taken four times a day.

Or, Russian Castor, one scruple;
Aromatic Species, half a scruple;
Mix for a powder to be taken every six hours;
with four spoonfuls of the following Julep af-
ter it.

Simple Penny-Royal Water, six ounces;
Volatile Tincture of Valerian, one ounce;
Syrup of Saffron, six drachms.—Mix.

When the symptoms are relieved, a large
spoonful of Mustard Seed may be swallowed
morning

morning and evening; and the stomachick purgers may be continued for some time, to prevent a relapse:

The spasmodic Apoplexy is to be relieved, by relaxing the spasm, and promoting a free circulation through the vessels of the encephalon.—The remedies recommended for the relief of a pituitous Apoplexy, will be conducive to these purposes. Blood-letting, if necessary; afterwards an emetic, with a blister to the head, and sinapisms to the feet, and the warm nervous remedies, No. 47. will bid the fairest to answer the intention.

Of a Palsy.

SYMPTOMS.

This disorder is always sudden, frequently fatal, but not denoted by any symptomatic appearance.

PARALYTIC Complaints may be distinguished in a twofold manner. The Hemiplegia, or general Palsy, in which one whole side is affected; and the partial Palsy, in which only a particular part, organ, or member is diseased.

The

The cause of an Hemiplegia is a compression of the nerves at their origin, in the brain and spinal matter: hence, most commonly is the consequence of a preceding Apoplexy, either of the sanguineous or the pituitous kind.

The partial Palsy will be owing to a compression, and an injury done to the nerves of any particular part, either from a humoral tumor of the adjacent parts, an exostosis of the bone, or a luxation, and the like; or, it may arise from an inflammatory or rheumatic affection, induced upon the coats of the nerves from catching cold, by lying upon the wet ground, and the like; or, from mineral bodies, antimony, mercury, arsenic, lead, &c.

The cure must vary according to the cause.

If a Palsy should have succeeded an apoplexy, the remedies recommended for the relief of apoplectic symptoms will be adviseable; principally the warm, nervous, stimulating medicines, with blisters and sinapisms.

If the disease should be owing to rheumatic affections; this, of all other species of Palsy, admits the easiest of a cure: and, by treating it as a rheumatism, is most frequently relieved.

Blisters and stimulating applications to the parts affected, with the attenuating, heating medicines internally, will be necessary and useful.

No. 48. Green Ointment, one ounce ;
Oil of Amber, one drachm and a half ;
Oil of Vitriol, one drachm ;
Make a liniment, to be applied to the part
affected.

No. 49. Compound Powder of Arum, two
scruples ;
Etherial Spirits of Turpentine, thirty drops ;
Syrup of Ginger, sufficient to make a
bolus ;
To be taken every eight hours, drinking af-
ter each six spoonfuls of the following infu-
sion.

Mustard Seed,
Horse-Radish, each one ounce ;
Canella Alba, half an ounce :
Lisbon White-Wine, one pint ;
Infuse for two or three days, and strain off.

Decoction of Peruvian Bark, two ounces ;
Volatile Tincture of Guaiacum, one
drachm ;
Antimonial Water, two scruples ;
Mix for a draught, to be taken every six
hours.

The electrical shock is often serviceable
in paralytic cases ; perhaps principally in
this species of the disease.

The

The cold bath, under proper circumstances, has likewise its advantages.

The Palsy, from mineral exhalations, may be attempted by the warm, nervous, deobstruent medicines, and blisters upon or near the part affected.

No. 50. Balsam of Peru, half a drachm,
 dissolved in the Yolk of an Egg;
 Spirituous Cinnamon Water;
 Pure Water, each one ounce;
 Volatile Aromatic Spirit;
 Syrup of Saffron, each one drachm;
 Mix for a draught, to be taken thrice a day.

No. 51. Milk of Ammoniac;
 Spirituous Cinnamon Water, each four
 ounces;
 Volatile Fœtid Spirit, three drachms;
 Balsamic Spirit, six drachms;
 Mix, and take three or four spoonfuls twice
 or thrice a day.

The Stomachick Purges, No. 75. will be useful, to keep open the belly; which in this case is absolutely necessary.

The Bath Waters have sometimes succeeded, when all other means had proved ineffectual.

CHOREA SANCTI VITI, or ST. VITUS'S
DANCE.

S Y M P T O M S.

This disease is distinguished from others of the convulsive kind, by strange motions and gesticulations of the patient, throwing about the arms and legs in violent agitation.

THE Chorea Sancti Viti is a convulsive disease, to which children are principally subject.—Is probably owing to worms; at least, if we may be allowed to form any judgement from the great advantages which attend the use of anthelmintic remedies.

In the cure, it may be necessary to premise an emetic of Ipecacuanha; or, what is still better, a grain or two of Vitriol Cœruleum. Afterwards,

No. 52. Mosaic Gold, one scruple to a drachm;

Rhubarb, four grains to half a scruple;

Mix for a powder, to be taken morning and evening.

Or, Filings of Tin, half a drachm to two drachms;

Conserve of Rue, sufficient to make a bolus;

No. 53. Tincture of Soot, one ounce;

From thirty drops to two drachms, to be taken three or four times a day, in any agreeable liquid.

If the disease should not yield to the above, the cold bath and chalybeates will most probably effect a cure.

CATALEPSY.

SYMPTOMS.

In this disease, which is a kind of apoplexy, the symptoms are nearly the same; but during the fit the limbs are flexible, and continue in whatever position they are placed. It is frequently occasioned by an exposure to intense cold, or may be the effect of sudden and violent commotions of the mind.

No. 54. Powder of Ipecacuanha, half a scruple;

Emetic Tartar, three grains.

Mix, for an emetic powder.

Or,

Or, Roman, two grains ;
Pure Water, two ounces ;
Simple Syrup, one drachm.
Mix for an emetic draught.—To be taken in
the morning.

Blisters ought to be applied to the small of
the back.

No. 55. Mustard Seed beaten,
Bruised Horse-Radish—each half an ounce ;
Vinegar, sufficient to make a cataplasm,
which must be applied to the soles of
the feet.

No. 56. Assafoetida, one drachm ; dissolve in
Spirituos Cinnamon-Water, seven ounces.
Add, Volatile Tincture of Valerian, one
ounce.
Mix, and take two table-spoonfuls every three
hours.

Of the EPILEPSY.

SYMPTOMS.

An unusual weariness and dullness, pain and
giddiness of the head, noise in the ears,
I 2 dimness

dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, difficulty of breathing, and wind in the bowels, are the general fore runners of an epileptic fit, The complexion of persons subject to this complaint is pale; their urine thin, but in great quantity; and previous to the fit, they experience a sensation as if a stream of cold air was ascending towards the head. In the fit, the patient generally makes an unusual noise, accompanied with a variety of bodily distortions, so extraordinary indeed, that the symptoms were formerly attributed to the agency of evil spirits; and in modern times have been often imputed to witchcraft.

AN Epilepsy may be either hereditary, idiopathic, or sympathetic.

An hereditary, or connate Epilepsy, admits of no cure.

An Idiopathic Epilepsy, which for the most part is owing to terror, or sudden fright, or some other violent affection of the mind, may be sometimes, though with difficulty, cured.

A sympathetic Epilepsy may for the most part be soon and easily remedied by removing the disease which had occasioned it.

In

In epileptic cases in general the intentions of cure are threefold.

To avert or prevent an impending paroxysm.

To remove or shorten it when present.

And, to guard against a future attack.

In plethoric habits, evacuations and antispasmodics, particularly Musk, Nitre, and Opium, may be necessary to ward off the fit; but if the pulse should be weak and low, the warm nervous medicines, Castor, Valerian, Camphor, the Fœtid Animal Oil, and the like, in full and repeated doses, will be expedient and useful.

No. 57. Camphor,

Nitre,

Confection of Paulinus,—each half a scruple;

Symple Syrup, sufficient to make a bolus.
To be taken every six hours.

Or, Castor, one scruple;

Oil of Hartshorn, six drops;

Confection of Paulinus, half a scruple.

Mix for a bolus.

Pure Water, six ounces;

Tincture of Soot,

Volatile Tincture of Valerian;—each two drachms;

Syrup of Wild Poppies, half an ounce.

Mix for a julep, of which take three spoonfuls after the above bolus.

To remove or shorten an epileptic paroxysm the same methods nearly will be adviseable; Musk and Opium, with the nervous, volatile, fœtid medicines; Blisters and Sinapisms will bid fair to be of service.

To obviate a future attack, different remedies may be required. See *Convulsions*.—Setons in the neck, and Blisters upon the several parts of the body, have been found useful.

Emetics occasionally repeated have their advantage. Perhaps the Vitriol Cœruleum may be preferable to any other: It should be given to two grains; and may be repeated every morning. Or, if it should not be judged proper to prescribe the Vitriol in such doses as may excite vomiting, the powder or solution, No. 10, may be taken to advantage, as a bracer and strengthener.

The Peruvian Bark has been greatly recommended as an anti-epileptic, and often proves extremely serviceable.

No. 58. Extract of the Bark, one drachm ;
 Rock Allum,
 Virginian Snake-Root,—each six grains ;
 Syrup of Saffron, sufficient to make a
 bolus.—To be taken thrice a day.

The cardamine, or lady's smock, has been prescribed to advantage, and may be taken to a drachm three or four times every day.

The bracing regimen, under some circumstances, may be adviseable; the Cold Bath, Chalybeates, and Exercise of Body.

The Wild Valerian Root has been esteemed a specific in this, as well as several other disorders of the head; but perhaps experience does not sufficiently warrant its efficacy:

Of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS.

*The Morbus Hystericus, Affectio Hypochondriaca,
 and the like.*

SYMPTOMS.

It would be an endless task to enumerate all the symptoms of these disorders, which generally begin with windy inflatations or distentions of the stomach and intestines; the appetite and digestion are usually bad; yet sometimes there is an uncommon craving for food, and a quick digestion. The food often turns sour on the stomach; and the patient is troubled with vomiting of
 clear

clear water, tough phlegm, or a blackish-coloured liquor resembling the grounds of coffee. Excruciating pains are often felt about the navel, attended with a rumbling or murmuring noise in the bowels. The body is sometimes loose, but more commonly bound, which occasions a retention of wind and great uneasiness.

The urine is sometimes in small quantity, at other times very copious and quite clear. There is a great straitness of the breast, with difficulty of breathing; violent palpitations of the heart; sudden flushings of heat in various parts of the body; at other times a sense of cold, as if water were poured on them; flying pains in the arms and limbs; pains in the back and belly, resembling those occasioned by gravel; the pulse very variable, sometimes uncommonly slow, and at other times very quick; yawning, the hiccup, frequent sighing, and a sense of suffocation, as if from a ball or lump in the throat; alternate fits of crying and convulsive laughing; the sleep is unsound and seldom refreshing; and the patient is often troubled with the nightmare.

As the disease increases, the patient is molested with head-achs, cramps, and fixed pains in various parts of the body; the eyes are clouded, and often affected with
pain

pain and dryness; there is a noise in the ears, and often a dullness of hearing; in short, the whole animal functions are impaired. The mind is disturbed on the most trivial occasions, and is hurried in the most perverse commotions, inquietudes, terror, sadness, anger, diffidence, &c. The patient is apt to entertain wild imaginations and extravagant fancies; the memory becomes weak, and the judgement fails.

Nothing is more characteristic of this disease than a constant dread of death. This renders those unhappy persons who labour under it peevish, fickle, impatient, and apt to run from one physician to another; which is one reason why they seldom reap any benefit from medicine, as they have not sufficient resolution to persist in any one course till it has time to produce its proper effects. They are likewise apt to imagine that they labour under diseases from which they are quite free; and are very angry if any one attempts to set them right, or laugh them out of their ridiculous notions.

THERE are perhaps no diseases which assume a greater variety of shapes and appearances than those which are stiled nervous

vous, as there is hardly a complaint which they do not resemble.

They have likewise been distinguished by a variety of names. In women, they have been stiled *Morbus Hyftericus*. The same disease, in men, has been called the *Affectio Hypochondriaca*, Melancholy, Low Spiritedness, the Hyp, Spleen, and various other appellations.

These complaints, in general, depend upon a relaxation of the nervous and muscular systems, and an irregular, unequal distribution of the nervous influence, exciting spasmodic contractions in the various parts of the body.

They are induced by every cause which can relax and weaken the habit; especially if the mind at the same time should be attentively engaged, or affected by any particular object; as this will greatly tend to the relaxation of the nervous system in general.

For the relief of nervous symptoms there are two indications.

The first, to strengthen and confirm the system of the solids, and habit of body in general.

The second will consist in relieving and palliating the most urgent symptoms.

The

The regimen necessary to be pursued to answer the first indication has already been explained under the article of weakened and relaxed solids. Emetics of Ipecacuanha, or Sal Vitrioli, with the stomach purgers; Chalybeates, the Bark, Exercise of Body, the Cold Bath, and the like, seem the best calculated remedies.

No. 59. Pill of Rufus, one drachm;

Pill with the Gums;

Salt of Steel, each one drachm and a half;

Oil of Juniper, twenty drops.

Syrup of Orange-peel, sufficient to make twelve pills of each drachm; four of which to be taken morning and night.

The bitter chalybeate draught, and the warm bolusses, No. 9, are likewise well adapted to the remedy of these affections.

To answer the second intention, or palliate the symptoms, which all appear entirely of the spasmodic kind, the remedies proposed under the article *Convulsions and Spasms* will be the most adviseable. Opium, under some circumstances, claims the first place; then the nervous, cephalic, or antispasmodic medicines; the Fœtid Ferulaceous Gums, Assa-fœtida, Galbanum, Segapenum, and Myrrh, Castor, Musk, Camphor, Valerian, and the like;

like ; by which a truce may be gained, and the patient often perceives a sudden and immediate relief.

INFLAMMATION *of the* EYES.

S Y M P T O M S.

Acute pain, heat, redness, and swelling, attend an Inflammation of the Eyes; which are filled with a scalding rheum, that gushes out in great quantities whenever the patient endeavours to look up, who also feels a pricking sensation in his eyes.

A RECENT Inflammation of the Eye is to be remedied by evacuations; either by blood-letting, by stools, or by blisters; nitrous cooling medicines, and anodyne fomentations. When the inflammation is abated, and a relaxation of the vessels only remains, a vitriolic collyrium will be highly useful, to contract and brace up the vessels.

White Vitriol, fifteen grains;

Elder-Flower Water, two ounces.

Mix for an eye-water.

Sometimes

Sometimes an Ophthalmia will be of long duration, and then depends upon other causes than those of inflammation in general; and these for the most part are either of the scrofulous, venereal, or perhaps, in some cases, of the rheumatic kind.

The venereal Ophthalmia is to be remedied by medicines adapted to that complaint, *see Lues Veneria*); but the ophthalmia from a strumous or rheumatic cause will require a medicine which can invigorate the circulation, and attenuate and expel the morbid fomes. The Peruvian Bark greatly conduces to these purposes, and answers almost every intention of cure.

No. 60. Decoction of Peruvian Bark, two ounces;

Volatile Tincture of Guaiacum,

Simple Tincture of the Bark,—each half a drachm;

Syrup of Saffron, one drachm.

Mix for a draught.—To be taken every six hours.

Blisters, setons and issues, have likewise their advantages.

AMAUROSIS.

SYMPTOMS.

The approach of this disorder is usually marked by shades or mists floating, as it were, before the eye, especially after any exertion of that organ, or by close application to whatever may greatly exercise it: 'till at length the sight is partially or totally lost, without any apparent cause, or any visible defect in the eye, and unattended with any degree of pain.

THE Amaurosis, or Gutta Serena, is a species of blindness, which owes its origin to a palsy of the optic nerve. This again will depend upon an obstruction or compression of the nerve from a tumour, exostosis, or the like; or from a rheumatic affection in its coats; or perhaps sometimes from a relaxation.

An incipient Amaurosis may be often relieved; a confirmed one scarcely admits of a remedy. Blood-letting, and gentle purges, if there should be any symptoms of fullness or inflammation, may be adviseable. Blisters may be applied to the head, or as near as possible to the affected part.

The

The sternutatory, No. 46. should be snuffed up the nose every night at bed-time.

The warm nervous medicines, No. 47. or the anti-rheumatics, No. 37. may be taken to advantage. In case of relaxation, the Bark bids fair to be useful. As an external application, the Hungary Water, to wash the eyes with, will be as good as any other.

ANGINA.

SYMPTOMS.

An inflammation of the throat is evident on an inspection of the parts, which appear red and swelled: the patient also complains of a pain in swallowing; the pain affects the ears; the eyes are generally red; the pulse quick and hard, accompanied with the usual symptoms of fever.

IN the beginning of an inflammatory Angina, blood-letting will be adviseable; afterwards the Antimonial Powder, No. 1. or a gentle cathartic, No. 4. A blister to the back is likewise remarkably useful.

The following gargle may be used frequently :

No. 61. Pectoral Decoction, seven ounces;
Spirits of Sal Ammoniac, one ounce. Mix.

To the throat may be applied the Volatile or Camphorated Liniment, No. 7. or the Emollient Cataplasm, No. 6.

Tincture of Red Roses, half a pint;
Spirits of Vitriol, thirty drops;
Honey of Roses, one ounce.—Mix.

If the inflammation should advance to supuration, it may be useful to scarify the affected parts, to discharge the matter. Afterwards the throat may be washed with a mixture of the Pectoral Decoction and Tincture of Myrrh.

There is another species of sore throat, which has been called the malignant or ulcerated.

This, as being a symptom of a putrid or malignant fever, will require a treatment widely different from the inflammatory Angina. In short, it will be necessary to prescribe as in the putrid fever; and as this abates the sloughs will cast off from the throat, and the ulcers heal.

DISEASES *of the* THORAX.
Of the TRUE PERIPNEUMONY.

SYMPTOMS.

Chillness and shivering, followed by heat, thirst, and restlessness, and other feverish symptoms, are the first notices of this disorder, which are followed by a violent pricking pain in one of the sides, among the ribs, extending towards the backbone, the fore-part of the breast, or to the shoulder blades, and is most violent when the patient draws in his breath. The pulse is high, and the urine high-coloured; and the spittle often streaked with blood. The pain is less acute in an inflammation of the lungs than in the *Pleurisy*, but the difficulty of breathing, and oppression of the breast is generally greater.

AN Inflammation of the Lungs is called a Peripneumony; though the word itself may signify any affection of the lungs.

It frequently happens that an inflammation of this kind shall extend itself to the pleura likewise, and then the disease is called a Pleuro Peripneumony, as being a compound of *Pleurisy* and Peripneumony.

The true Peripneumony, as all other inflammations, is terminated in a three-fold manner—by resolution, suppuration, or gangrene.

To resolve the inflammation, blood-letting, especially in the beginning of the disease, becomes almost unexceptionably useful, and should be repeated according to the urgency to the symptoms and strength of the patient. We should, however, observe, that peripneumonic affections will not in general require so great a loss of blood as some other inflammatory diseases. Hence a great deal of care and caution is requisite; and indeed if the pulse is not moderately full and strong, we should be cautious how we exhaust the vital fluid.

Glysters, or lenient purgatives, to keep open the belly, will in most cases be necessary. But the excretion to which the greatest attention should be paid is that by expectoration, which, if copious, well concocted, and of a yellow colour, especially if streaked with blood, is a most salutary sign. If at the same time a sweat should break out, and the urine let fall a copious sediment, we may, with a great deal of certainty pronounce a recovery.

Under these circumstances we should be cautious how we weaken the powers of nature, by bleeding or purging, lest we should retard

retard the crisis, and impede the operations of nature in her salutary work. The following draught will be universally useful.

No. 62. Pure Water, six drachms to one ounce;

Volatile Salt of Hartshorn, half a scruple to a scruple;

Solution of Spermaceti, half a drachm;

Balsamic Syrup, one drachm.

Mix for a draught, to be taken every four, five, or six hours.

If the symptoms of inflammation should too much prevail, fifteen grains, or one scruple, of Nitre may be added to the above draught; on the contrary, if the expectoration should be suddenly suppressed, and the powers of nature should flag and languish, the Nitre should be omitted, and from a scruple to a drachm of Confectio Cardiaca, or some other stimulating cordial, must be substituted for it.

Blisters to the sides or back, particularly the pained parts, will be greatly beneficial.

The steams of warm water may likewise be drawn into the lungs, and emollient fomentations applied to the thorax. The æther has likewise been applied to the pained part with advantage.

If the inflammation should suppurate, a vomica pulmonum will ensue, which is most frequently

frequently succeeded by a pulmonary consumption.

Sometimes, after the inflammation is abated, the lungs have been weakened by the disease, and the whole habit in general relaxed by the medicines and evacuations, a Peripneumonia Notha will succeed to the True Peripneumony, in which case the remedies to be recommended under that article will become by all means adviseable.

PLEURITIS *and* PARAPHRENITIS.

The symptoms are described under the preceding head.

THE cure of the Pleuritis and Paraphrenitis, or Inflammation of the Pleura and Diaphragm, may be readily understood from what has been observed concerning inflammation in general, as no separate or particular treatment will be required.

Evacuations of blood and by stool, the Antimonial Powder, the Saline Draught, with Nitre, and, when the pulse is lowered, the Salt of Hartshorn in full doses, with blisters and fomentations to, or as near as possible to the affected parts, will answer every intention of cure.

PERIP-

PERIPNEUMONIA NOTHA.

SYMPTOMS.

The *spurious* or *bastard* peripneumony is occasioned by a viscid pituitous matter obstructing the vessels of the lungs. It commonly attacks the old, infirm, and phlegmatic, in winter and wet seasons. The patient at the beginning is cold and hot by turns, has a small quick pulse, feels a sense of weight upon his breast, breathes with difficulty, and sometimes complains of a pain and giddiness of his head. His urine is usually pale, and his colour very little changed.

THE Peripneumonia Notha, the Bastard Peripneumony, or Humoural Asthma, is a disease of a very different and opposite nature to the true.

Has its origin from a weakened and relaxed state of the vessels of the lungs, and a pituitous lentor, or glutinous disposition of the fluids stagnating in, and obstructing the vessels and glandular follicles; and hence the causes, which have been before assigned as productive of too viscid a state of the fluids, will likewise prove the antecedents to this disease, especially if the cutaneous perspiration

tion should be suppressed either by the winter's cold, or any other occasional cause.

The indications of cure will consist in attenuating and expelling the pituitous colluvies, and strengthening the habit in general, and lungs in particular, to prevent a relapse.

To answer these intentions, the remedies recommended for the cure of a spontaneous gluten, or a pituitous lentor in the vessels and viscera, will be most adviseable, as the causes of a Peripneumonia Notha are analagous to those which have been recited as giving rise to a glutinous visciditv, and the cure consequently the same.

Emetics and gentle stomach purgers should seem universally useful.

Blisters are likewise greatly serviceable, both from their stimulus and discharge.

The attenuating, stimulating medicines will best succeed as expectorants.

No. 63. Volatile Salt of Hartshorn, half a scruple ;

Lemon juice, three drachms ;

Spirituos Cinnamon-Water, one ounce and two drachms ;

Volatile Fœtid Spirit, one drachm ;

Syrup of Squills, one drachm and a half.

Mix for a draught, to be taken every six hours.

Or,

Or, Ammoniac Milk, one ounce ;
Spirituos Cinnamon Water, six drachms ;
Solution of Spermaceti, one scruple ;
Volatile Salt of Hartshorn, half a scruple ;
Oxymell of Squills, one drachm and a half ;
Mix for a draught.

Spirituos Cinnamon-Water, one ounce
and a half ;
Flower of Benjamin, three grains ;
Ipecacuanha Wine,
Syrup of Saffron, each one drachm.
Mix for a draught.

No. 64. Live Hoglice, one ounce ;

Bruise them, and gradually pour upon them
Old Rhenish Wine,
Spirituos Cinnamon-Water,—each three
ounces ;

Having obtained a very strong expression,
Add, Antimonial-Wine, two drachms ;
Syrup of Squills, half an ounce.
Mix, and take a third part thereof every six
or eight hours.

The Balsamic Pill of Fuller's Pharmacopœia, recommended by Dr. Morton in his
Treatise of the Pulmonary Consumption, will
be

be highly adviseable in this as well as all other diseases of the lungs.

No. 65. Prepared Hoglice, three drachms ;
 Gum Ammoniac, one drachm and a half ;
 Flowers of Benjamin, one drachm ;
 Extract of Saffron,
 Balsam of Peru,—each fifteen grains ;
 Balsam of sulphur, sufficient to make in
 the proportion of twelve pills to a
 drachm ; four of which to be taken
 every morning and evening.

Mustard whey, as common drink, may be proper, or a decoction of the Madder Root, which is an attenuant and expectorant, is a medicine exceeded by few.

No. 66. Madder, one ounce ;
 Mace, two drachms,
 Make a decoction in a sufficient quantity of
 Water, to strain off about one quart.

Add, Aromatic Tincture, two drachms ;
 Syrup of Lemon, two ounces.

Make an apozem, of which four ounces may be taken three or four times a day.

Opiates will be adviseable if the cough should be importunate ; if the expectoration should be free and easy, there can be no objection

jection to their liberal use; but if the expectorated phlegm should be tough and glewy, they must be more cautiously prescribed.—

The Elixir Paregoric is as good a preparation as any, and may be taken in a full dose at night at bed-time. When the expectoration is become free and easy, and the difficulty of breathing relieved, it will become necessary to attempt to strengthen the lungs, to compleat the cure, and prevent a relapse.

The fumes of Benjamin from the powder thrown upon a hot heater, and received into the lungs, may be useful for this intention. The natural balsams in general will be adviseable; but above all, the Peruvian Bark, which perhaps for this purpose exceeds every other medicine.

No. 67. Peruvian Bark in powder, one ounce;
Balsam of Tolu, one drachm and a half;
Make a decoction in a pint and a half of Water, and reduce it to a pint.

Add, Syrup of Lemon, one ounce.

Mix, and take two or three ounces, three or four times a day.

The stomach purgers, chalybeate waters, and bracing medicines, may likewise be insisted on, to confirm the tone of the primæ viæ and habit in general.

Sometimes a difficulty of breathing may arise from other causes than an infarction of the lungs by pituitous humours. The disease has then obtained the name of the Dry Asthma. The most frequent cause of this complaint is a spasmodic or convulsive affection, from too irritable a state of the lungs; though sometimes it may depend upon a compression of the lungs, from water collected in the cavity of the thorax, or a straitness of this from any other cause, as flatulencies of the stomach, and the like.

The antispasmodics, such as Assafoetida, and the like, with the volatiles, seem best calculated to relieve in the fit; afterwards a decoction of the Bark, exercise in the country air, and strengthening medicines, to prevent a return. If it should depend upon a compression of the lungs, from water, or any other external cause, this should first be removed, and afterwards the effects will cease.

On the PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

SYMPTOMS.

This disease generally begins with a dry cough, which often continues for some months. If a disposition to vomit after eating

eating be excited by it, there is still greater reason to fear an approaching consumption. The patient complains of a more than usual degree of heat, a pain and oppression of the breast, especially after motion; his spittle is of a saltish taste, and sometimes mixed with blood. He is apt to be sad; his appetite is bad, and his thirst great. There is generally a quick, soft, small pulse; though sometimes the pulse is pretty full, and rather hard. These are the common symptoms of a beginning consumption.

Afterwards the patient begins to spit a greenish, white, or bloody matter. His body is extenuated by the hectic fever, and colliquative sweats, which mutually succeed one another; *viz.* the one towards night, and the other in the morning. A looseness, and an excessive discharge of urine, are often troublesome symptoms at this time, and greatly weaken the patient. There is a burning heat in the palms of the hands, and the face generally flushes after eating; the fingers become remarkably small, the nails are bent inwards, and the hairs fall off.

At last the swelling of the feet and legs, the total loss of strength, the sinking of the eyes, the difficulty of swallowing, and the coldness of the extremities, shew the imme-

diate approach of death, which however the patient seldom believes to be so near. Such is the usual progress of this fatal disease, which, if not early checked, commonly sets all medicine at defiance.

THE causes productive of a Pulmonary Consumption, or ulcerated lungs, are in general as follow :

An hæmoptœ, or spitting of blood.

An empyema, or collection of matter in the cavity of the thorax.

A suppurated peripneumony.

A scrofulous affection of the glandular bodies of the lungs. And,

A catarrh, or neglected cough.

In an hæmoptœ, in case of a plethora, blood-letting may be proper; but if the pulse should be quick and weak, it must be omitted. Afterwards,

No. 68. Storax Pills, fix grains ;

Balsamic Syrup, sufficient to make a bolus.
To be taken every night at bed-time.

No. 69. Nitre, fifteen grains ;

Powder of Tragacanth, half a drachm.

Mix for a powder, to be taken every six hours, with six spoonfuls of Common Emulsion afterwards.

No. 70.

No. 70. Tincture of Roses, one pint,
Thebaic Tincture, twelve drops.

Mix, and use freely, or for a common drink.

If these should not suffice to check the flux, fifty or sixty drops of the Tinct. Saturnina may be given every three, four, or six hours.

When the Hæmoptœ is stopped, to complete the cure, a decoction of the Bark, with proper balsamics, and the country air, may to great advantage be insisted on.

No. 71. Decoction of the Bark, with
Balsam of Tolu, (No. 67) half a pint ;
Paregoric Elixir,
Syrup of Saffron,—each half an ounce.

Mix, and take four or six spoonfuls three or four times a day.

No. 72. Ammoniac Milk,
Spirituos Cinnamon-Water,—each four ounces ;

Spermacei, two drachms ;

Balsamic Syrup, six drachms.

Mix, and take three spoonfuls morning and evening.

Fuller's balsamic pill may be substituted for, or joined with the ammoniac mixture.

The Bristol Waters have been likewise greatly recommended in an affection of this kind.

In the empyema it will be necessary to discharge the confined matter by the operation; afterwards the Bark, with medicines of the balsamic kind, a proper light diet, and gentle opiates, if the cough should be troublesome, will bid as fair as any thing, when the matter has been discharged, to promote the cure.

When a peripneumony terminates by supuration; the first intention must be to burst the abscess, and discharge the matter. A sudden shock may effect this: hence, by the action of vomiting, coughing, sneezing, and the like, the design may frequently be attained.

If the matter should be discharged into the cavity of the thorax, it is to be treated as an empyema; but if the vomica should burst, and discharge itself into the trachea, its contents will be expelled by the mouth. In this case medicines of the detergent and balsamic kind may be useful, to promote the expectoration, and bring on a disposition to heal; afterwards the Bark, and a milk, or other light diet, with exercise on horseback, and the country air, will bid the fairest to complete the cure.

A Scrofulous Affection in the lungs will require a treatment analogous to that which is recommended in diseases of this kind in general. See *Scrofula*. An expression of the
millipedes,

millipedes, the balsamic pill, an infusion of the Madder Root, a decoction of the Bark, exercise and air, and under some circumstance, chalybeate waters, with a perpetual blister, or issues, and gentle opiates, to palliate the cough, will be the most adviseable remedies.

We are next to examine the treatment of the Catarrh, or Cough, from taking of cold.

And here the method of cure must vary according to the different symptoms and stages of the disease.

In a recent Cough, if the pulse should be full and strong, and the patient plethoric, and troubled with a pain in the head or side, or if the fever should run too high, a little blood may be drawn to advantage, and repeated as occasion may require.

But the great intention of cure will consist in expelling the cause of the disease, by promoting a gentle diaphoresis, and allaying the irritation in the lungs. The Antimonial Powder, No. 1. the Fixed and Volatile Alkaline Salts, neutralized with Lemon Juice, and warm diluting liquors, will well tend to divert the humours to the skin, and opiates, with medicines of the incrassating, oily, and inviscating kinds, will allay the irritation.

No. 73. Volatile Salt of Hartshorn, half a scruple ;

Lemon Juice, three drachms ;

Pure Water, one ounce ;

Spirituos Cinnamon-Water, one drachm ;

Solution of Spermaceti, half a drachm ;

Thebaic Tincture, five drops to ten ;

Balsamic Syrup, one drachm ;

Mix for a draught.—To be taken every six hours.

Powder of Tragacanth, half a drachm ;

Nitre, half a drachm.

Mix for a powder, to be taken morning and evening, drinking after it the Common Emulsion.

No. 74. Oil of Sweet Almonds, one ounce ;

Sugar, two drachms,—Mix, and

Add, Syrup of Wild Poppies, one ounce.

Mix, and take a spoonful at pleasure, using as a common drink an infusion of Lintseed, or a decoction of Bran.

Lenient purgatives, and blisters to the back may sometimes prove useful, to divert from the lungs, and evacuate the acrimonious fluids.

The methods above recommended will for the most part succeed in a recent cough ; but if the disease should have been of any standing,

ing, a different manner of treatment will be required; for the lungs having been weakened by the disease, and tubercles or suppurations beginning to form, medicines of the gently stimulating and strengthening kinds will now avail the most. In short, the remedies which have been before recommended for the relief of a Peripneumonia Notha, will in general be useful here, as the indications of cure are nearly similar. The Balsamic Pill, an Expression of Millipedes, the Lac Ammoniacum; the warm, natural balsams, the Balsams of Gilead, of Tolu, of Peru, of Capivi, Flowers of Benjamin, and the like.

We have hitherto been examining the treatment of the several affections which give rise to ulcerated lungs; we are next to enquire into the most likely methods of relief when the disease is confirmed; but here we shall be very often foiled in our expectations of a cure; as it too frequently happens, in these cases, that the very best remedies will prove ineffectual. Our attempts however should be directed to heal the ulceration; to guard and defend the blood against the purulent infection, and palliate the most urgent symptoms.

The two first intentions are to be answered by remedies nearly similar: balsamics of different kinds; the natural and artificial balsams;

sams; in particular the Balsamic Pill; an Expression of the Millipedes; the Bark; an easily digested, nutritious, antiputrescent diet, as Milk, Whey, and the like, with a pure, dry air, will promise the fairest.

The several symptoms are to be palliated by different methods: the cough is best relieved by opiates, which, in consumptive cases it is often necessary to prescribe very freely; as by quieting the irritation and cough they will prevent the lungs from being strained, and the ulcer from a further distraction.

In case of a foreness in the chest or stomach, emulsions, with Spermaceti, or Oil of Almonds, may be useful; otherwise, as they relax the stomach and pall the appetite, the oily medicines will be rather prejudicial.

The hectic febrile paroxysms will not be removed so long as the purulent fomes continues to be absorbed into the circulation,—The Bark, either in substance or decoction, bids the fairest of any other medicine to relieve, and may be taken freely between the fits. The Bristol Waters have been recommended, and the vegetable and mineral acids, as antiseptics and coolers, will be agreeable and useful.

The night sweats are to be attempted by medicines of the bracing and astringent kinds; such are the Bark, with Elixir of Vitriol,

triol, Allum, the Blue Vitriol, in very small doses, the Testacea, the Tinctura Saturnina, and the like.

The Diarrhœa, which happens in the last stage of a Consumption, is rarely to be remedied; for as it depends upon a determination of the purulent fomes to the intestines, without that, as the cause, could be cut off, the effect will scarcely cease. We may observe, that the hectic heats and colliquative sweats are for the most part abated by the purging; and when this is checked the others will return with redoubled violence. Hence, if we attempt to stop the purging we shall increase the hectic symptoms; on the other hand, if the purging should continue, it will greatly weaken and exhaust the patient, and hasten him to his end. To abate, however, of its violence, medicines of the opiate, incrassating, and astringent kinds will be requisite; such are the Pulv. Succin. Pulv. e Traga-canth, Pulv. e Bolo Comp. cum Opio; Decoctions and Extract of Logwood; the Testacea, the Nevelholt, and Tilbury Waters, and the like; but as it is hardly to be stopped without being succeeded by the worst symptoms, we may esteem it for the most part the forerunner of a dissolution.

A hectic fever, from any other cause than ulcerated lungs, will require nearly the same treatment. The great indication of
cure

cure will consist in procuring a free discharge for the confined matter. The symptoms may be palliated as above mentioned. The Bark in particular will of all others medicines the most avail.

DISEASES *of the* STOMACH.

Of a DEPRAVED APPETITE *and* INDIGESTION.

SYMPTOMS.

These complaints are rather symptomatic of some other disorder, of which they are the effect, than primary complaints.

A WANT of appetite may proceed either from a fault in the stomach, or in the humours separated and contained in it.

A relaxed state of the stomach, and an original or acquired weak texture of its fibres, is often the cause of a depraved appetite, and an impeded expulsion of the aliments into the intestines.

In these cases phlegm generally abounds ; which blunts the irritation that produces hunger. Acidities will be generated, with
cardialgiæ

cardialgiæ, nauseas, flatulencies, and the like.

The humours contained or separated in the stomach deprave the appetite when either from an oppressing visciditv, or pungent acrimony, they afford a disagreeable or painful sensation : thus glutinous pituitous humours, loading the stomach, adhering to its sides, or fluctuating in its cavity ; or putrid and bilious humours, lodging in the primæ viæ, will lessen the appetite, and diminish the desire for food.

Another particular species of a Depraved Appetite, and want of digestion, will arise from a continual use of spirituous liquors, which will at length give a rigid contraction and a callous insensibility to the coats of the stomach ; whence innumerable and often irremediable complaints.

When a want of appetite is owing to a relaxation of the stomach, such medicines are required which, by their astringency, may gradually brace it up, and, by their warmth, encrease the contraction of its muscular coats : but as in general the primæ viæ are loaded with pituitous colluvies, it will be expedient first to cleanse and deterge the stomach by emetics and gentle stomach purgers.

No. 75. Take one ounce of Ipecacuanha wine in the morning fasting ; drink afterwards

an infusion of Horfe-Radish Root until vomiting be excited.

Or, Salt of Vitriol, one scruple ;
Pure Water, two ounces and a half ;
Syrup of Balsam, one drachm ;
Mix for a draught.—To be taken as above.

No. 76, Sacred Tincture, four ounces ;
Spirits of Lavender, three drachms ;
Mix, and take two or three spoonfuls in the morning,

Or, Alkaline Aloetic Wine,
Spirituos Cinnamon-Water, —each one ounce.

Spirits of Lavender, one drachm.
Mix for a draught.—To be taken in the morning.

Or, Succotrine Aloes,
Rhubarb,—each one ounce ;
Cinnamon,
Carraway Seeds,
Ginger,—each half an ounce ;
French Brandy, one quart.
Digest for two, and strain off.—Dose, one ounce to an ounce and a half.

Or, Pills of Rufus, fifteen grains;
 Oil of Mint, sufficient to make three pills.
 To be taken every night at bed time.

Or, Aloes,
 Rhubarb,
 Aromatic Species,
 Sagapenum,—each one drachm;
 Oil of Mint,
 Oil of Cloves,—each ten drops;
 Balsam of Peru, sufficient to make the
 mass, of which from half a scruple
 to a scruple may be taken every night.

No. 77. Simple Bitter Infusion, one ounce
 and a half;

Styptic Tincture, half an ounce;
 Spirits of Lavender, half a drachm.
 Mix for a draught.—To be taken at eleven
 in the morning, and five in the afternoon.

Spirituos Cinnamon-Water, one ounce
 and a half;
 Simple Tincture of the Bark half an ounce;
 Acid Elixir of Vitriol, twenty-five drops;
 Mix for a draught.

Bitter Wine, one ounce and a half;
 Stomachic Tincture, three drachms;
 Dulcified Elixir of Vitriol, forty drops;
 Mix for a draught.

The remedies proposed for the cure of weakened and relaxed solids, will be likewise adviseable, and bid very fair to relieve, in a relaxed state of the stomach.

The Depraved Appetite, and other symptoms which supervene from too free an indulgence in spirituous liquors, is in many cases, from its own nature, incurable; and is always more apt to prove so, as such persons seldom quit that habit when they have for any length of time pursued it. The Bath waters are particularly serviceable in this case, especially when assisted by the nervous attenuating gums, infusions of aromatic bitters in water, and mild aloetic purgatives; as palliatives,—opiates, joined with the most agreeable aromatics, will succeed the best, as they tend in some measure to produce the effects, and answer the purposes of the spirituous liquors they have been accustomed to.

Of the CHOLERA MORBUS.

S Y M P T O M S.

This disorder is generally preceded by the heart-burn, with sour belchings, and a griping pain of the intestines; an uncommon distention, or windy swelling of the stomach,

stomach, succeeded by excessive vomiting and purging of green, blackish bile. When the disease advances, faintings and convulsions, are very unfavourable appearances.

THE Cholera Morbus is a disease which arises from an acrimonious bile, thrown out from the liver and gall bladder into the duodenum, a part of which regurgitating into the stomach will excite a severe sickness and vomiting; the remainder being determined into the intestines, will bring on a purging, with pain, inflation, and distention of the belly; thirst, heat, and anxiety, and many more and dangerous symptoms.

The intentions of cure will consist in diluting and expelling the acrid bile, and palliating the most urgent symptoms.

The first intention may be answered by diluting drinks, taken in large quantities; such as a decoction of a crust of bread, water-gruel, chicken or any other thin broth, and the like; and if at the same time a vomiting should be excited, the bile may be both diluted and expelled.

To palliate the symptoms, opiates, especially if joined with gentle cathartics, will most avail.

No. 78. Rhubarb, ten grains;

Thebaic Tincture, twenty drops.

Mix for a bolus, to be repeated as the case may require.

No. 79. Salt of Wormwood, one scruple;

Lemon Juice, half an ounce;

Spirituos Cinnamon-Water, one ounce;

Spirituos Mint-Water, one drachm;

Thebaic Tincture, three drops.

Mix for a draught, to be taken every four or six hours.

CARDIALGIA *and other PAINS in the STOMACH.*

SYMPTOMS.

The previous notices of this complaint are, an uneasy sensation of heat, or rather acrimony about the pit of the stomach, frequently with nausea, and a disposition to vomit. The *heart* is not however affected in this disorder.

THE Cardialgia, or Heart-burn, has its origin from an acid acrimony in the stomach, irritating its fibres, and exciting pain; hence

hence the causes and cure are entirely similar to those of the acid acrimony treated of in page 32.

There are other species of pain, whose seat appears to be in the stomach, which depend upon other and very different causes; and these for the most part are either of the spasmodic, rheumatic, gouty, or periodical kinds.

A spasmodic affection is to be remedied by the anti-spasmodic medicines, amongst which opium claims the first place. The warm, cordial, and aromatic remedies are likewise extremely adviseable.

No. 80. Balsam of Peru, (dissolved in the
Yolk of an Egg,) half a drachm;
Pure Water, one ounce and a half;
Stomachic Tincture, two drachms;
Cardiac Confection, one scruple;
Syrup of Balsam, one drachm and a half.
Mix for a draught, to be taken every six
hours.

Ammoniac Milk, six ounces;
Volatile Foetid Spirit, three drachms.
Mix, and take two spoonfuls occasionally.

Camomile Flowers, one scruple;
Aromatic Species, half a scruple;
Balsam of Peru, sufficient to make a bolus.
To be taken twice a day.

A rheu-

A rheumatic pain in the stomach is to be remedied by the warm and anti-rheumatic remedies. To the Peruvian draught, No. 80. may be added the Volatile Tincture of Guaiacum; and, in case of a coldness at the stomach, the cordial, heating, stimulating medicines should be taken in large and often repeated doses.

The gout in the stomach will require a regimen similar to that above mentioned in the rheumatism. The warm, heating medicines will best answer the intention.

It will be necessary, in all the above cases, to keep the body open, by the warm stomach purgers.

A periodical pain in the stomach is to be treated as an intermittent fever. The Bark will most frequently relieve; though in some cases where the Bark has not succeeded the Vitriolum cœruleum has affected a cure.

DISEASES of the INTESTINES.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and TENESMUS.

SYMPTOMS.

A flux of the belly, attended with violent pain of the bowels, and a constant inclination to go to stool, mark the first appearance

ance of these complaints: the stools are at first frothy, and streaked with blood, but afterwards become quite bloody.—Worms are frequently passed, both in a perfect and a corrupt state; and sometimes there is such a bearing down, as if the bowels were falling out. Sometimes the intestine is really protruded, which becomes highly troublesome. Black stools, of a cadaverous smell, denote the disease to be of a putrid, consequently a fatal kind.

A Diarrhæa, or Purging, and a Dysentery, which we may distinguish from the Diarrhæa by the gripings and pain with which it is attended, may arise from any cause which can irritate and stimulate the intestines to secretion.

Sometimes it will appear as the symptom of a fever; at others will be owing to acrid, putrid, bilious fordes collected in the primæ viæ, or something to be expelled the circulation. Frequently also from an obstructed perspiration a purging has ensued; and indeed in most Diarrhæas, the chronic ones in particular, the skin is generally dry, and perspiration very little. A periodical cause has likewise often given rise to a Dysentery; and

and sometimes it has happened from ulcers or tumours in the intestines.

If a *Diarrhæa* should come on as the symptom of a fever, it may be relieved by the methods recommended in fevers.

If it should be owing to acrid, putrid, or bilious fordes, it will be necessary to expel by the shortest method the irritating fomes. For this purpose, an emetic of *Ipecacuanha*, and afterwards a purgative with *Rhubarb* will be expedient and adviseable.

No. 81. *Rhubarb*, twelve grains ;

Aromatic Species, three grains ;

Thebaic Tincture, fifteen drops ;

Syrup of Orange-peel, sufficient to make
into a bolus.

To be taken at bed-time.

Or, *Spirituos Tincture of Rhubarb*,

Spirituos Cinnamon-Water,—each one
ounce ;

Thebaic Tincture, sixteen drops.—Mix.

When a purging succeeds to an obstructed perspiration, the flow of humours should be diverted from the intestines to the skin ; the irritation abated, and the mouth of the vessels, which throw out their contents into the cavity of the guts, contracted and closed.

Small

Small doses of Ipecacuanha given at night, at bed-time, will tend to divert the humours to the skin; and medicines of the opiate, astringent kind will always allay the irritation, and prevent too great a secretion from the exhaling vessels.

No. 82. Ipecacuanha in powder, two grains
to four;

Aromatic Species, three scruples;

Syrup of Orange-Peel, sufficient to make
a bolus.

To be taken every night at bed-time.

No. 83. Logwood rasped, two ounces.

Decoct in a sufficiency of Spring Water to
strain off one pint.

Add, Japonic Tincture, one ounce;

Thebaic Tincture, forty drops;

Syrup of Hartshorn, half an ounce.

Mix, and take three spoonfuls every four
hours, or as the urgency of the disorder may
require.

Chalk Julep,

Spirituos Cinnamon-Water,—each four
ounces;

Electuary of Scordium, three drachms.

Mix, and take three spoonfuls occasionally.

The

The Rhubarb bolus, No. 81. will be likewise adviseable ; and the astringent glyster, No. 22, if the purging should be very violent, will be greatly serviceable, and often relieve almost immediately the complaint.

In the Chronic Diarrhæa, or Purging of long duration, the above method, especially if joined to exercise on horseback, will most frequently relieve. The Ipecacuanha bolus, No. 82. will much avail; even the Rhubarb bolus, No. 81. will tend to strengthen the intestines, and check the flux.

When the Purging is abated, the Bark, well guarded with aromatics and opiates, will bid fair to strengthen the habit, and prevent a relapse.

No. 84. Peruvian Bark in powder, one drachm ;

Spirituos Cinnamon-Water,

Claret or Port Wine, each one ounce ;

Thebaic Tincture, seven drops ;

Aromatic Tincture,

Syrup of Saffron,—each one drachm.

Mix for a draught, to be taken thrice a day:

The Cortex Simarouba given in infusion, from fifteen grains to half a drachm, has likewise been recommended as a good astringent in fluxes.

A Pe-

A Periodical Dysentery will require a treatment similar to an intermitting fever; the Bark, with opiates, will generally effect a cure. It may be adviseable to premise a vomit, and a purge with rhubarb, to its use; and if the stomach should not bear a sufficient quantity of the medicine, it may to advantage be thrown up by the anus glysterwise.

No. 85. Make a decoction with one ounce of Bark in a pint and a half of Spring Water, till reduced to half the quantity. Decant before it settles too much, and add half an ounce of the Electuary of Scordium.

Mix for a glyster, to be used three times a day between the paroxysms.

If an excoriation, or an ulceration, should have given rise to a complaint of this kind, gentle purges, with Rhubarb and Opium, and balsamic medicines; the Balsam of Peru, Locatelli, and the like, with the Peruvian Bark, may relieve; but if a cancerous tumour in the rectum, which is sometimes the case, should be the cause, the palliative cure is the only one to be expected.

A Tenesmus, or almost constant inclination to stool, in which but little except an acrid mucus is voided, may be readily relieved by an inviscating and opiate glyster.

No. 86: Starch, one drachm and a half.

Boil in fix ounces of Water, till it comes to a consistency.

Add, Venice Treacle, two drachms ;

Best Olive Oil, one ounce.

Mix for a glyster, to be used as necessary.

WORMS *in the* INTESTINAL TUBE.

SYMPTOMS.

A pale and yellow complexion, weakness, a hard and swelled belly, wind in the stomach and bowels, sour and foetid stools, continual thirst, an uncertain but frequently ravenous appetite, greedily devouring any trash in preference to wholesome food ; itching of the nose and lips, offensive breath, disturbed sleep, heaviness, profuse and cold sweats, fainting and convulsion fits, with spasmodic irritations, nausea, and fevers, are certain to denote Worms.

WE meet with three species of Worms in the intestines—the Teretes or Round-Worm, the Tænia or Tape-Worm, and the Ascarides

Ascarides, a small worm, whose seat is principally in the rectum.

The most efficacious anthelminthics, or remedies that destroy Worms, are Tin and its preparations; Mercurials; Salt of Steel; and Sweet Oil.

No. 87. Filings of Tin, from one drachm to three;

To be taken night and morning, in Treacle and Honey, &c.

Mosaic Gold, from two scruples to two drachms.

To be taken twice a day in any agreeable vehicle.

It may be necessary, during the use of the above preparations, to administer, once in six or seven days, a mercurial cathartic.— Amongst the different preparations of Mercury the Ethiops Mineral claims the preference as an anthelminthic.

No. 88, Ethiops Mineral, one ounce;

Rhubarb, one drachm.

Mix for a powder, of which the dose is from one scruple to a drachm and a half twice a day.

No. 89. Salt of Steel, one drachm and a half.
Dissolve in

Spirituos Cinnamon-Water,
Spring Water,—each half a pint.

Two ounces to four to be taken morning and evening.

No. 90. Oil of Sweet Almonds,
Spring Water,—each half an ounce.

Mix for a draught, to be taken every morning upon an empty stomach.

The oil may likewise be injected to half a pint, glysterwise, and will then greatly tend to the destruction of the *Ascarides*, whose seat is principally confined to the rectum.

Of the HEMORRHOIDS or PILES.

S Y M P T O M S.

A dull heavy pain in the parts surrounding the *anus*, occasioned by the swelling of the vessels, announces the approach of this disorder, which is still more excruciating when not naturally relieved by a discharge of blood;—in this case they are called the
blind

blind piles. A periodical evacuation of this nature is often salutary, and by no means to be stopped.

THE Piles are a disease which derives its origin from an effusion of blood into the cellular membranes of, or surrounding the rectum.

Are to be remedied by anodyne and repellent liniments and fomentations, and keeping open the body by gentle cooling purgatives.

No. 91. Lenitive Electuary, one ounce;
 Milk of Sulphur,
 Nitre,—each one drachm;
 Syrup of Orange-peel, sufficient to make
 an electuary.

The quantity of a nutmeg to be taken night and morning.

No. 92. Simple Lime-Water, six ounces;
 Thebaic Tincture, half an ounce.
 Mix for a fomentation, to be applied warm
 to the parts affected.

Of Cholicks.

SYMPTOMS.

Cholicks are usually attended with costiveness and acute pains of the bowels: in other respects they bear great resemblance to inflammation of the stomach and intestines, which see.

CHOLICKS may be distinguished in a three-fold manner; into the flatulent or spasmodic, the Cholic from irritation, and the bilious or inflammatory Cholic.

The flatulent or spasmodic Cholic is to be relieved by the warm cathartic and anti-spasmodic or carminative medicines, and cupping glasses to the abdomen.

No. 94. Simple Jamaica Pepper-Water, six ounces;

Spirituos Cinnamon-Water, two ounces;

Fœtid Tincture, two drachms;

Syrup of Wild Poppies, half an ounce.

Mix for a julep, of which two spoonfuls may be taken occasionally.

Sometimes in an hysterical or hypochondriacal patient, a purging and vomiting will likewise come on: in this case a warm opiate will answer every intention.

No. 95.

No. 95. London Philonium, one scruple ;
 Rhubarb, six grains ;
 Aromatic Species, three grains ;
 Balsam of Peru, sufficient to make into a
 bolus.

To be repeated as the case may direct.

The Cholic from irritation may be remedied by gentle cathartics; joined with opiates.

No. 96. Manna, half an ounce. Dissolve in
 Pure Water, one ounce and a half ;

Add, Oil of Almonds, three drachms ;

Thebaic Tincture, ten drops ;

Aromatic Tincture, one drachm.

Mix for a draught, to be given every six
 hours.

The inflammatory or bilious Cholic, as it is generally called, is to be treated in the manner prescribed for inflammation in general. Blood-letting should be repeated according to the violence of the disease and urgency of the symptoms; afterwards the Antimonial Powder, No. 1. will be adviseable. Emollient glysters may be frequently thrown up; and, as it has been found by experience, that stools have been greatly efficacious to relieve the complaint, if the glysters should not procure a plentiful passage, it will be necessary to prescribe medicines that
 may

may open the body. The eccoprotic cathartics, No. 4. are well calculated for these purposes; but as a severe vomiting often accompanies the disease, the stomach will not always retain a medicine in a liquid form, in which case it will be necessary to prescribe a purgative in the form of pills.

No. 97. Cathartic Extract, one drachm;

Almond Soap,

Saponaceous Pill,—each fifteen grains;

Calcined Mercury, three grains.

Mix, and make fifteen pills, of which three or four may be taken every hour, until they operate sufficiently.

The semicupium, or warm bath, and emollient fomentations, or a blister to the abdomen, will be likewise adviseable and requisite.

Sometimes pains, similar to those observed, pages 126, 127, as affecting the stomach, will likewise have their seat in the intestines, and may depend upon a spasmodic, rheumatic, or periodical cause. The remedies before recommended, page 127, may likewise be used to equal advantage when the disease is seated in the intestines. The body should be kept open, and medicines of the anti-spasmodic, anti-rheumatic, or febrifuge kinds, according to the nature of the disease, may to advantage be prescribed.

A warm

A warm plaister, or cataplasim, may be applied to the abdomen, and in many cases will be greatly useful.

No. 98. Venice Treacle,

Aromatic Species,—each half an ounce ;

Expressed Oil of Mace, one scruple.

Mix for a plaister, to be spread on leather, and applied to the umbilical regions.

DISEASES *of the* LIVER.

S Y M P T O M S.

See page 2, of this work.

AN Inflammation in the Liver may be relieved in the manner proposed for inflammation in general, as no distinct or different method of treatment will be required in this than in an inflammation of any other part of the body.

If a suppuration should come on, the greatest danger is to be apprehended. Sometimes where the matter has pointed outwardly, the abscess has been opened and healed ; but most frequently it bursts inwardly, and the patient dies tabid. The treatment in this case should be similar to what has been recommended in the hectic fever.

A Schirrus of the Liver admits of no remedy.

Of the JAUNDICE.

SYMPTOMS.

A general lassitude, and disinclination to action, is one of the first symptoms of this disease; the skin is dry, and there is an itching or pricking pain over the whole body. The stools are of a clay-colour, and the urine yellow. There is a heat in the nostrils, a bitter taste in the mouth, dislike of food, sickness at the stomach, with vomiting, flatulency, and other symptoms of indigestion.

A Jaundice may depend upon a fourfold cause—inflammation, spasm, concremented bile, or gall stones, and viscidities, or a pituitous lentor.

The Jaundice from inflammation is to be relieved by antiphlogistics; from spasms, by removing or abating the cause of the contraction; from concreting bile, by relaxing the biliary ducts, that the calculi may pass into the duodenum; and the Jaundice from viscidities, which is indeed by far the most frequent cause, is to be remedied by the means proposed for the cure of a spontaneous
gluten,

gluten, page 31, An emetic of Ipecacuhana will be requisite, which may be repeated occasionally during the cure. The stomach purgatives will be likewise necessary, and should be taken every, or every other night at bed-time.

No. 99. Cathartic Extract,

Almond Soap,—each one drachm;

Calcined Mercury, three grains :

Oil of Juniper, ten drops.

Of this make twenty-four pills, three or four of which to be taken at bed-time.

Or, Alcaline Aloetic Wine, two drachms ;

Spirituos Cinnamon-Water, one ounce ;

Spirituos Tincture of Rhubarb, two drachms.

Mix for a draught.

No. 100. Gum Ammoniac,
 Venice Soap,—each one drachm and a
 half;
 Powder of Squills,
 Aromatic Species,—each half a drachm;
 Oil of Juniper, twenty drops;
 Syrup of Orange-Peel, sufficient to make
 the mass into pills of five grains each,
 four of which may be taken thrice a
 day, drinking afterwards four or six
 ounces of the infusion of Madder,
 No. 66.

Venice Soap, one ounce;
 Madder in powder, three drachms;
 Rhubarb, one drachm;
 Oil of Juniper, twenty drops;
 Syrup of Balsam, sufficient to make the
 whole into an electuary, of which one
 drachm and a half is to be taken three
 times a day, with three spoonfuls of the
 following julep after it :

No. 101. Pure Water, seven ounces;
 Spirituous Cinnamon-Water, half an ounce;
 Volatile Salt of Hartshorn,
 Salt of Nitre,—each one drachm;
 Syrup of Balsam, half an ounce.—Mix.

The remedies recommended for the cure
 of the peripneumonia notha will be likewise
 adviseable,

adviseable, as the general cause and cure of the one is the same as in the other, the seat of the disease alone constituting the difference.

DISEASES of the URINARY PASSAGES.

SYMPTOMS.

See pages 3 and 4 of this work.

AN inflammation of the kidneys or bladder is to be treated in the same manner as an inflammation in any other organical part, as no separate method of treatment will be required. *See Inflammation.*

If a suppuration should happen, when the abscess is burst, the detergent balsamic remedies, with gentle laxatives, and plenty of diluting liquors, will be adviseable; and to complete the cure, the Peruvian Bark.

No. 102. White Sugar, half an ounce;
Rhubarb, one drachm and a half;
Nitre, one drachm;
Balsam of Capivi, half an ounce.

Mix for an electuary, and give the quantity of a nutmeg three times a day.

Chio Turpentine, two drachms;
 Powder of Elecampane, sufficient to make
 thirty pills, of which five are to be
 given three times a day.

Of a DIABETES.

S Y M P T O M S.

The urine is thin and pale, of an agreeable smell, but generally exceeds in quantity all the liquid food which the patient takes, who has a continual thirst, with some degree of fever: there is a heat of the bowels, and frequently the loins, testicles, and feet are swelled. The patient frequently discharges a frothy spittle; while his appetite decays, his strengths fails, and the flesh wastes away.

THE intention of cure in a Diabetes consists in strengthening the relaxed kidneys, and by that means restraining their preternaturally encreased secretion.

The remedies recommended for weakened and relaxed solids will be adviseable, and often succeed here. The Alum Whey taken very plentifully has been found of great use.

No.

No. 103. Saturnine Tincture, one drachm to two.

To be taken three times a day in any agreeable liquid.

No. 104. Japonic Tincture,

Tincture of Cantarides,—each two ounces. From three drachms to half an ounce to be taken twice or thrice a day.

If the body should be bound, it will be proper to give some stomach purgatives; the aloetics, with Rhubarb, or the like.

If the complaint should not yield to astringents, the Bristol hot-well water will be advisable, and often will effect a cure when all other means have proved ineffectual.

Of the STONE.

S Y M P T O M S.

Small stones or gravel in the kidneys occasion pain in the loins; sickness; vomiting; and sometimes bloody urine. When the stone descends into the *ureter*, and is too large to pass along with ease, all the above symptoms are increased; the pain extends

towards the bladder; the thigh and leg of the affected side are benumbed; the testicles are drawn upwards, and the urine is obstructed.

A stone in the bladder is known, from a pain at the time, as well as before and after making water; from the urine coming away by drops, or stopping suddenly when it was running in a full stream; by a violent pain in the neck of the bladder upon motion, especially on horseback, or in a carriage on a rough road: from a white, thick, copious, stinking, mucous sediment in the urine; from an itching in the top of the *penis*; from bloody urine; from an inclination to go to stool during the discharge of urine; from the patient's passing his urine more easily when lying than in an erect posture; from a kind of convulsive motion occasioned by the sharp pain in discharging the last drops of the urine; and lastly, from sounding or searching with the catheter.

THE intentions of cure in the Stone are two-fold, radical and palliative.

The radical cure will consist in taking away or dissolving the stone.

The

The palliative in the relief of the most urgent symptoms.

The Stone may be taken away by the operation of lithotomy, or, under some circumstances, may be dissolved by the preparations of Lime.

The Almond Soap, or Venetian Soap, may be taken from two drachms to four or six, morning and evening; and Lime-Water, mixed with a fourth part of Milk, may be drank from a quart to three pints every day.

The symptoms are best palliated by opiates, by the mouth and glysterwise, with gentle laxatives, and the mucilaginous relaxing medicines.

No. 105. Peruvian Balsam (dissolved in the Yolk of an Egg,) one drachm and a half;

Common Decoction, half a pint;

Oil of Olives one ounce and a half;

Thebaic Tincture, two drachms.

Mix for a glyster, to be used as the case shall direct.

No. 106. Common Emulsion, one pint;

Syrup of White Poppies, one ounce:

Mix for a draught, to be used at pleasure.

No. 107. Manna, half an ounce. Dissolve in Pure Water, two ounces.

Add, Oil of Sweet Almonds, half an ounce. Mix for a draught, to be taken every six hours.

ISCHURIÆ, DYSURIÆ, &c.

Ischuria is a stoppage of urine, *Dysuria*, a difficulty of discharge by the urinary passages; and are symptomatic of some diseases in those parts.

THE above symptoms are to be remedied by removing or abating their cause:— If from Inflammation, by antiphlogistics; if from the Stone, by the remedies above recommended, and so on.

In general the opiate glyster, No. 105. will afford the speediest and most certain relief.

Of the LUES VENEREA.

SYMPTOMS.

These can seldom nor easily be mistaken.

THE Lues Venerea has been distinguished into the first or second infection; or more properly into local and universal.

Local, when the genitals only are affected; and this species of the complaint has been called a gonorrhæa or clap.

Universal, when the habit in general is tainted with the venereal cacoethes; and then the disease is stiled a pox.

A local infection, or clap, if not attended with chancres, buboes, or swelled testicles, may be very easily and readily cured.

Bland Oil, such as Oil of Almonds, or the like, should be injected warm into the urethra

thra two or three times every day; and, after the eighth day, the following injection should be thrown up, a little warmed, for four or five days more, or as long as there should be occasion.

No. 108. White Vitriol, one scruple to half a drachm. Dissolve in

Pure Water, two ounces.

The cathartic emulsion, No. 4. may be taken twice in a week, and a little Mercurial Ointment may be rubbed every night into the groin.

By these means a clap, if taken in the beginning, may generally be cured in a fortnight, without any injury to the constitution, or any ill effects whatsoever. If the symptoms should any of them be troublesome, they may be easily palliated. The heat of urine, by plenty of diluent liquors, with Gum Arabic and Nitre. The priapism and chordee, by opiates taken at bed-time. The phymosis and paraphymosis, by emollient cataplasms, and Oil thrown up between the glans penis and the prepuce. Buboës, by the cathartic emulsion, and the Mercurial Ointment. The hernia humoralis, by blood-lettings and lenient cathartics, with emollient fomentations and cataplasms to the part. And chancres, by Oil, or a strong Mercurial Ointment.

In a second infection, or pox, Mercury and its preparations are the medicines that are most to be depended upon. It has been the general practice to prescribe mercurials in such a manner as to excite a salivation; but from experience it has been found, that a salivation is by no means necessary to the cure

cure of venereal symptoms, as many very bad cases have been relieved by mercurials, given as alteratives, when the mouth has not been at all affected.

The prescription, No. 38, will cure a confirmed pox with as much certainty as a salivation.

No. 109. Sarsaparilla Root three ounces ;
Mezereon Root, two drachms.

Boil in three pints of Water till reduced to two.—Strain, and drink half a pint four times a day.

It may be necessary to continue the medicines for a fortnight after the symptoms have disappeared; and, during the cure, the patient should keep warm, use a light nourishing diet, and drink plenty of broths, or the like. The warm bath would add to the efficacy of the medicines, and considerably hasten the cure.

DISEASES *of* WOMEN.

OBSTRUCTED MENSES.

IT has been a received opinion, that many of the diseases of women are owing to a suppression of the menses; but it may perhaps be doubted whether this will so often prove the cause as the consequence of other diseases, as in general for the removal of obstructions we have little more to do than to remedy the particular

particular indisposition of body under which the patient may labour. Hence different and opposite methods of cure will be required, according to the habit of body and nature of the symptoms.

In general a deficient menstrual excretion will depend upon a plethora, a glutinous pituitous disposition of the humours, and a slow and languid circulation; or a contraction of the uterine vessels, from cold or any other accidental cause.

If a plethora should have proved the occasion, it may be necessary to draw blood, and to order medicines of the attenuating and gently purging kinds. The Tincture of Black Hellebore has been greatly recommended by Dr. Mead for these purposes, and may be given to advantage from two drachms to half an ounce, three or four times every day.

But though obstructions may sometimes be owing to a plethora, we shall find that they much more frequently will depend upon a cachectic habit, relaxed solids, and a weakened circulation; and in this case the intentions of cure will consist in attenuating and expelling the pituitous lentor of the fluids, strengthening the solids, and promoting the circulating; in short, restore the body to a healthy state, and this, as a natural excretion, will succeed.

Emetics

Emetics and gentle stomach purgers, with medicines of the chalybeate and strengthening kinds, will most avail. The following will often succeed extremely well :

No. 110. Succotrine Aloes, three drachms;
 Senna,
 Aromatic Species,—each one drachm and
 a half;
 Assafoetida,
 Galbanum,
 Myrrh,—each forty-five grains;
 Salt of Steel,
 Prepared Rust of Steel,—each ten drachms;
 Rectified Oil of Amber, half a drachm;
 Syrup of Buckthorn, sufficient to make
 the whole into pills of five grains each,
 of which two or three are to be taken
 morning and evening.

Or, Tincture of Iron prepared in Spirit of
 Salt, two drachms;
 Elixir of Aloes, one ounce;
 Mix, and take a tea-spoonful three or four
 times a day in any agreeable liquid.

See also *Relaxed Solids*, page 13, and
Spontaneous Gluten, page 31.

The suppression, which is owing to a contraction of the uterine vessels, is to be relieved by relaxing the parts, and determining with
 more

more force the fluids, to dilate the extremities of the vessels.

The steams of warm water, the warm bath, and the like, may abate the contraction, and the warm emenagogues may tend to force down the flux.

No. III. Compound Powder of Myrrh, one scruple;

Martial Flowers, six grains;

Extract of Savin, four grains;

Syrup of Saffron, sufficient to make into a bolus;

To be taken three times a day.

Compound Elixir of Myrrh,

Tincture of Saffron,—each one ounce.

From one drachm to two to be taken three or four times a day.

Mercurials have sometimes been of use to remove obstructions, and in many cases may be prescribed to advantage.

HÆMORRAAGIA UTERINA.

IN an Uterine Hæmorrhage, during the time of the flux, it will be requisite to prescribe
opiates,

opiates, and those medicines which weaken the nervous influence; afterwards astringents may be used to confirm the habit in general, and shut up the mouths of the relaxed vessels.

No. 112. Tincture of Roses, two ounces;
Nitre, half a Scruple;
Thebaic Tincture, ten drops;
Mix for a draught. To be taken every six hours.

Saturnine Tincture, one ounce.

Forty to sixty drops to be taken two or three times a day in any agreeable liquid.

A cloth, dipped in Brandy and Vinegar, of each equal parts, may be likewise applied cold to the loins.

When the flux is by this means checked, it will be expedient to strengthen the solids, to prevent a relapse.

No. 113. Alum,
Dragon's Blood,
Colcothar of Vitriol,—each fifteen grains;
Aromatic Species,
Rhubarb,—each four grains;
Balsamic Syrup, sufficient to make into a bolus.

To be taken three times a day, taking afterwards a small draught of Tincture of Roses.

The Vitriolum Cœruleum is likewise particularly useful under these circumstances,
and

and is perhaps one of the most efficacious styptics we are acquainted with. See No. 10.

Indeed the whole tribe of bracing medicines, page 13, will be conducive to these purposes, and may be recommended to advantage.

FLUOR ALBUS.

THE Fluor Albus is a disease which is owing either to a general or partial relaxation of the solids. For the cure :

No. 114. Olibanum, half a drachm ;

Sugar, one drachm.

Mix well together, and

Add, Simple Tincture of Bark, two drachms;

Spirituos Cinnamon-Water, one ounce
and a half ;

Tincture of Cantharides, one drachm.

Mix for a draught, to be taken in the morning and at going to rest.

No. 115. Extract of Peruvian Bark, half a drachm ;

Prepared Rust of Steel, fifteen grains ;

Aromatic Species, five grains ;

Syrup of Saffron, sufficient to make into a bolus.

To be taken at eleven in the morning and five in the afternoon.

Or the bolus, No. 113, may be used for the above, as they answer nearly the same intention.

No. 116. Oak Bark, one ounce ;

Pomegranate Rind,

Balaustine Flowers,—each two drachms.

Make a decoction in a sufficient quantity of Red Wine to strain off one pint.

Add, Alum, half an ounce.

Mix for a fomentation, and apply twice a day to the parts affected.

Or, Roman Vitriol, half a scruple.

Make a solution in two ounces of pure Water, and use it as an injection with a syringe, every night when going to rest.

A strengthening plaister may also be applied to the back.

DISEASES *of the* SKIN.

P S O R A.

S Y M P T O M S.

This disease generally appears in form of small watery pustules, about the wrists, or between the fingers; afterwards in the arms, legs, thighs, &c. accompanied with an intolerable itching, which is worse in bed, or by the fire-side.

THE Psora, or Itch, is an affection which is owing to animalcules burrowing in the skin, whence an itching, minute inflammation, and suppuration.

Mercury, Sulphur, White Hellebore, and Lime, have by experience been found the best medicines to destroy the insect and eradicate the disease.

No. 117. Ethiop's Mineral, one drachm ;

Nitre, half a scruple ;

Conserve of Hips, sufficient to make a bolus.

To be taken morning and evening.

No. 118. Crude Mercury,
Fresh Palm Oil,—each half a pound ;
Effence of Lemon, one scruple ;
Camphor, three drachms.

Mix together until the quicksilver is perfectly destroyed.

Of this ointment about half a drachm may be rubbed into the bendings of the arms, or under the hams, every evening.

No. 119. Simple Ointment, one pound ;
Flowers of Sulphur, half a pound ;
Effence of Lemon, two drachms.
Mix for an ointment, to be used freely.

No. 120. Simple Ointment, four ounces ;
Powder of White Hellebore, one ounce
and a half,
Ley of Tartar, half an ounce.—Mix.

No. 121. Simple Lime-Water, six ounces ;
White Precipitate of Mercury, one drachm.
Mix for a lotion, and apply it to the parts affected with a sponge twice a day.

Sometimes an eruption, not of a contagious kind, though a good deal similar in appearance to the itch, will beset the skin: in this case, the alterative pill, No. 38. will be greatly serviceable ; or under some circumstances

stances a solution of corrosive sublimate, which in cutaneous diseases is often of much avail.

No. 122. Corrosive Sublimate of Mercury,
ten grains.

Dissolve in ten ounces of Spirituous Cinnamon-Water, and take half an ounce twice a day.

Of the ELEPHANTIASIS.

S Y M P T O M S.

The prognostics of this disease are very similar to those of the scurvy, which see.

THE Elephantiasis, or Leprosy of the Greeks, is a frequent and common disease, though very difficult of cure.

The alterative pill, No. 38. will sometimes succeed; though in general antimonials are preferable in this disease to mercurials.

No. 123. Crude Antimony, half a drachm;
Conserve of Garden Scurvy-Grass, one
scruple;

Simple Syrup, sufficient to make a bolus.

To be taken twice a day, drinking after it half a pint of the following decoction:

No. 124. Fresh Elm Bark, one pound.
Make a decoction in a sufficient quantity of
Water to strain off half a pint.

No. 125. Simple Ointment, two ounces ;
Sugar of Lead, two drachms.
Mix for a liniment, to be applied to the dis-
eased parts.

DISEASES of CHILDREN.

ACIDITIES in the PRIMÆ VIÆ.

FROM an acid acrimony in the primæ viæ,
a great number of the diseases of children
will derive their origin :—such are vomitings,
gripping pains, purgings, convulsions, and the
like.

For the relief of diseases from this cause,
see pages 28, 29. The Magnesia Alba, or
the Testacea, with Rhubarb, or some agree-
able aromatic, and a proper diet, such as
broths, jelly, and the like, will answer every
intention.

If a purging should supervene, an astrin-
gent glyster, see Nos. 22, 85, will be advise-
able; and the Elect. e Scord. may be joined
to the absorbents and Testacea.

DEN-

DENTITION.

THE symptoms from Dentition are best relieved by cutting through the gums to the teeth. If this should not succeed, opiates will be highly adviseable, to blunt the pain and allay the irritation. If the child should be plethoric, and the fever high, a little blood may be drawn to advantage.

PERIPNEUMONY.

AN infarction of the lungs and difficulty of breathing in children is a complaint of a dangerous, and many times of an irremediable kind.

It may be adviseable to order a vomit, and a blister to the back; and if the child should be feverish, to draw a little blood. The detergent attenuating medicines are the likeliest to succeed.

No. 126. Volatile Salt of Hartshorn, one scruple;

Lemon Juice, six drachms;

Spirituos Cinnamon-Water,

Pure Water,—each two ounces and a half;

Solution of Gum Ammoniac, one scruple;

Syrup of Squills, half an ounce.

Make a mixture, of which a spoonful may be taken every two or three hours.

A Sper-

A Spermaceti emulsion, with Sal. Corn. Cerv. may be likewise taken frequently ; and if the child should be strong and lusty, a few grains of jalap, as a brisk purgative, may prove of service.

W O R M S.

FROM the irritation of Worms in the intestines a number of diseases may ensue.—Belly-achs, fevers, convulsions, epileptic fits, &c. The remedies, which have been found to succeed the best for the relief of diseases from this cause, have been already mentioned, pages 134, 135. The Ethiops, with Rhubarb, succeeds in many cases extremely well.

A blister likewise, in case of fits or fever, may be recommended to advantage.

TINEA, or SCALD HEAD.

AFTER shaving the head, the fomentation and liniment following will in most cases relieve.

No. 127.

No. 127. Leaves of Wormwood,
Southernwood,—each one ounce.

Make a decoction in a sufficiency of Water to strain off one quart.

Add, Soap Ley, four ounces.

Mix, and wash the head with it every day, warm.

No. 128. Camphorated White Ointment,
three drachms;

Barbadoes Tar, two drachms.

Mix for a liniment, and anoint the part after the application of the preceding wash.

A few doses of mercurial physic should be taken during the cure.

HOOPING COUGH.

THE Hooping Cough, to which children are principally subject, is a disease of the spasmodic kind, and the symptoms are best relieved by anti-spasmodic remedies.

Blood-letting and gentle laxatives are almost universally useful; and emetics occasionally repeated are of great service. Blisters, when the symptoms are urgent, are likewise to be insisted on.

No. 129.

No. 129. Musk Julep, six ounces;
 Paregoric Elixir, half an ounce;
 Volatile Tincture of Valerian, one drachm.
 Mix, and give two or three spoonfuls three
 or four times a day.

Ammoniac Milk,
 Spirituous Cinnamon-Water,—each two
 ounces;
 Tincture of Castor, two drachms;
 Balsamic Syrup, half an ounce.
 Mix; and give one spoonful after the prece-
 ding.

Towards the decline of the disease a decoction of the Bark in full doses may be prescribed to advantage.

SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS:

SYMPTOMS.

Knots appear under the chin, or behind the ears, which gradually increase in size till they form one large tumour; when they break, which does not quickly happen, they discharge a thin watery humour; other parts of the body are liable to the attack;

attack ; a swelling of the nose and upper lip, is a very common symptom of this disease.

THE intentions of cure in Scrofulous or Strumous Affections will consist in correcting the general cachexy, by strengthening the solids, and attenuating the lentor of the humours, and in healing and removing the tumours and sores,

The remedies which would be most expedient to answer the first intention have been already examined under the articles *Relaxed Solids*, page 13, and following ; and *Spontaneous Gluten*, page 31, and following,

Emetics and stomach purgers will be useful, to cleanse and expel from the primæ viæ any viscid saburra ; and these should be repeated as occasion may require. Exercise of body, with gently stimulating, attenuating medicines, will likewise promise fair to resolve the obstructions, and relieve the patient.

No. 130. Precipitated Sulphur of Antimony,
one scruple ;

Prepared Hoglice, one drachm ;

Sagapenum, half a drachm ;

Oil of Juniper, ten drops ;

Simple Syrup, sufficient to make the mass
into thirty pills, taking two, three, or
four, every morning, or every morn-
ing and evening.

Chalybeates are often very useful.

The Bark has likewise been highly recommended; and, as a strengthener and promoter of the circulation, bids fair to be serviceable.

The Madder Root, as an attenuant and detergent of the minutest vessels, may likewise have its advantage.

Mercurials, burnt Sponge, Sea-Water, and a great variety of other medicines, have been recommended as useful; but we are still at a loss for a specific medicine; and indeed where the disease is violent and confirmed, or the viscera affected, our best remedies will often avail but little.

The second intention, viz. That of healing and removing the tumours and sores, more properly comes under the province of surgery than of medicine. If they cannot be resolved they should be either extirpated or brought to suppuration. A mercurial wash has sometimes succeeded in resolving of scrofulous humours.

No. 131. Corrosive Sublimate of Mercury,
half a scruple. Dissolve in

Pure Water, one ounce and a half;

Tincture of Cantharides, half an ounce.

Mix for a lotion; and apply to the tumours at going to rest.







